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Executive Summary

This report serves as quarterly report for the period July-September 2012 for the Crime and Violence Follow-on Award, Cooperative Agreement Number AID-596-A-12-00001, signed on January 17, 2012 and effective through January 31, 2013 for the amount of \$3,075,270.00. This follow on award for the USAID/El Salvador's *Alianza Joven Regional* (AJR) program, implemented by Creative Associates, is designed to improve citizen security in El Salvador and the region, and to reduce crime overall. Emphasis is placed on forging alliances among a variety of crime prevention stakeholders, including multiple levels of government, civil society, and the private sector. The project has two components, Component One, seeks to strengthen SICA by supporting implementation of the Central American Security Strategy (CASS); assisting SICA's Civil Society Consultative Committee to advance the CASS; strengthening its Regional Observatory (OBSICA) to become fully operational; and promoting coherence and harmonization on Juvenile Justice Reform in the region. Component Two CARSI seeks to further strengthen the Municipal Crime Prevention Committees (CMPVs) to mobilize and build alliances to expand vocational and basic education training, job creation and other positive opportunities for youth; to extend the network of Outreach Centers to additional high-risk areas; and to engage the broader community in full commitment to immediate and long-term prevention of crime and violence.

Sources cite a total of 1,894 citizens as having been murdered in El Salvador between January and August 2012, a figure that was down by 980 homicides from the 2,874 murders registered during the same period in 2011. In El Salvador, the 14 homicides a day occurring in February 2012, dropped to just five by April 2012, largely due to the gang truce negotiated. Were this rate to continue, it has been estimated that 2012 would close with 2,200 homicide victims, a drop in the homicide rate from 69 per 100,000 to 28 per 100,000.

The truce in El Salvador according to El Faro newspaper has saved 1845 lives in comparison to homicides from 2011. This means that there are 8 less murders a day in the country. So far there are no concrete plans to reduce extortions or turn in weapons. In September of this year, gang leaders agreed to reduce extortions, which mostly affect every day Salvadorans, at the national level, but there are no plans in place in order to make this happen. The Government of El Salvador maintains its position of no direct negotiation with the gangs.

In October of this year, the United States Government added MS-13 to an infamous group of transnational criminal organizations, joining a list of groups such as the Zetas in Mexico, the Camorra in Italy and the Yakuza in Japan. The United States has designated MS-13, whose U.S. members are mostly first-generation Salvadorean-Americans or Salvadorean nationals, as a transnational criminal organizations - a label designed to cripple a criminal group's finances. This designation was meant to freeze assets of this group in the United States, making it much more difficult to operate in and out of the United States and prohibits any US citizen from having any dealings with this organization. This is part of an ongoing effort from the United States to combat transnational organized crime groups through law enforcement and economic sanctions. MS-13 is present in more than 40 states of the United States. The reason for this designation was due to the group's participation in serious criminal activity including drug trafficking, human trafficking, illegal immigration as well as brutally violent crimes within the United States territory.

President Funes of El Salvador disagrees with this, asserting that the gang problem in the El Salvador cannot be compared with that of transnational organized crime. He does not negate that the gang has been identified as an organized crime group within the country, hence the passing of the Gang Prohibition Law (*Ley de Proscripción de Pandillas*) and the creation of the Anti-Gang

Unit of the National Civilian Police. The Salvadoran government added that transnational groups like the Zetas move millions of dollars to finance their operations, while gangs in El Salvador use extorted money as a mode of survival and to maintain their families. The gangs in El Salvador, said Funes, are a product of poverty, exclusion and lack of opportunities for thousands of young people.

The AJR saw a quarter rich in programming under both its component supporting SICA and its municipal violence prevention component. In various ways the program has reached a maturity and must now deepen impact in its final quarter. Assistance to SICA has advanced; the Central American Youth Movement Against Violence (CAYMAV) is becoming a regional force for youth to alter the course of violence in their countries while at the same time starting work in AJR's municipalities; a steady shift is underway in the municipalities where CMPVs are feeling more empowered to take on the activities under their prevention plans with training and assistance; and AJR has discovered work in schools as offering a unique entry into communities battered by violence, one where teachers are empowered and students can be trained on prevention, offered life skills training and belong to Clubs that are transforming the school along with small infrastructure projects that offer responses to the public spaces that are so lacking for at-risk youth. In Santa Ana, the current mayor has embraced prevention as a part of his platform, expectations are that this will result in increased prevention efforts in the coming three years. In Chalchuapa, the municipality has committed resources like never before on the issue of prevention, through allocating more than \$100,000 to expand its prevention team and bolster the profile of the CMPV. an external loan of more than \$200,000 to improve recreational public space.

COMPONENT ONE ASSIST SICA TO PROMOTE DIALOGUE AND COHERENCE IN CITIZEN SECURITY

Between July and September, AJR advanced work to help reorient and improve the Democratic Security Directorate's (DSD's) in order to coordinate Central America Security Strategy (CASS) projects. CASS' roadmap has been developed and enriched by a donor's map by component and with the design of the management strategy for use with international donors. Meetings were held and interviews conducted with personnel from DSD and other SG-SICA units to obtain information to develop a Functional Manual and the Information System.

Also, developing a Donor Strategy for SG-SICA was satisfactorily achieved. SG-SICA needed this document to be able to proceed in generating the funding required to implement projects of the Strategy. In October, with this strategy in tow, SICA will begin fundraising in various countries.

With regards to Coordination provided by AJR for the Violence Prevention Component under CASS and implementation of the projects, during this quarter, the development of the prevention component impact indicators were finalized in collaboration with UNDP and DSD personnel.

Also this quarter, a consultant was selected to develop DSD's Information System, which will be used to provide follow up to CASS. The consultancy will take place next quarter.

Importantly, OBSICA's concept paper satisfactorily passed review by the Central America Security Commission and the the Sub-Commission on Statistics of the Chiefs of Police.

Next quarter, support to OBSICA will ensue. A partnership with Colombia-based CISALVA and the World Bank to develop the Technical Support Units (TSUs) in Panama and Guatemala, to strengthen coordination mechanisms to collect and transfer OBSICA information was established. This is an important achievement over this period.

Work on the Democratic Security Index (DSI) has been put on hold waiting for OBSICA's approval, however, the DSD gave the green light this quarter to move forward with the Security Index, so terms of reference and selection of consultants is underway.

The deeds of incorporation of Nonprofit Associations- the process by which the Youth Movement Against Violence in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras becomes registered-were signed this quarter. A crucial step with regards the Movements' operation in the countries, expansion and sustainability. A Board was elected for every bi-lateral movement, establishing roles and responsibilities of its members in the respective statutes of each association. In Honduras, the Assembly to elect a Board took place on July 27, in Guatemala the Assembly was held on August 10 and in El Salvador the Assembly was held on August 23, 2012.

At the time of this writing, in Guatemala, the Association of the Youth Movement had been registered in the appropriate register. In Honduras and El Salvador, AJR expects registration in the next quarter and is monitoring this process closely.

The Central American Youth Movement Against Violence (CAYMAV) held its Second Workshop in the city of San Salvador from July 13-19, with the representation of fourteen young members of the Movements of Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Panama. This workshop was developed with the aim of establishing the Central Board of the Movement, and put into motion the Plan of Activities August-December 2012, in coordination with the Directorate and the Central American Communications, Advocacy, Finance and Fund Raising Commissions. Youth were trained in the projects of the Central American Security Strategy.

The public launch of CAYMAV occurred simultaneously in all Central American countries in which the Movement currently has presence (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama), this was the first activity, occurring in the framework of the celebration of International Youth Day on August 12, 2012. The design of the structure of American Movement has allowed its members to channel their skills in implementing simultaneous activities, to work together for the achievement of its objectives.

In August, a first meeting was held in Costa Rica, for establishing the Youth Movement Against Violence. A team of AJR and CAYMAV youth travel to Costa Rica to meet with government officials and Costa Rican youth. After youth to the Central American Youth Movement Against Violence and several presentations, youth were asked if they were interested in establishing the Youth Movement in Costa Rica. Later an interim coordinating group was formed to prepare for a second visit to officially launch the movement and to validate the public policy that will be used to develop the Central American Crime Prevention Public Policy that will be presented to the Central American Presidents in December 2012.

A third Workshop of CAYMAV with the Coordinators of Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Panama and Costa Rica for the first time will assess the actions taken, review the work plans of the Central American Commissions (Advocacy, Membership and Alliances, Communications and Fund Raising) to start its implementation and plan execution of upcoming activities.

Actions to establish other youth movements were be replicated in Nicaragua in September and will do so in early October in Belize, expanding National Chapters of the Central American Movement Against Violence in these countries and advancing youths' advocacy footprint regionally.

In November a fourth workshop of the CAYMAV will be held with the presence of youth from the seven countries. This workshop will allow representatives of the seven chapters to organize the

upcoming C.A. 12/12 Strategy activities: The Word, a C.A. Forum and the validation of the public policy proposal.

Also in November the second run campaign activity CA 12/12 "The Word", will launch with the aim of showing that Central American youth are willing to work in unity to build a region free of violence. The Youth Movement Against Violence in Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama, utilizing the creativity of each country's members, will form a word with youth members from diverse social sectors to be convened to participate. The sum of each of the words across the region will form the sentence: "For a Safe Central America without Violence".

On December 1-2, the First Central American Forum on Youth Violence will be held in El Salvador. At the Forum, the Proposed Regional Policy Youth Violence Prevention, will be validated. The policy will be constructed with the inputs obtained from the validation of the country specific crime prevention public policies and the existing policies developed by the youth movements.

With regards to results relating to juvenile justice, AJR has collected the technical, financial and information that includes the different institutions of Juvenile Justice Northern Triangle (Supreme Court of Justice, Attorney General's Office, Public Defender and Institutions for Children), to develop the Technical, Financial and Politic Feasibility Assessment. Validation of the assessment is planned during the Second Advocacy Committee Workshop to be held in October in El Salvador with representatives of the Advocacy Committee of each country (El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras). AJR is organizing this Second Workshop to validate the Feasibility Assessment for the adoption of the Sub-regional juvenile justice policy.

Workshops have been conducted by AJR to create awareness for the national policy and procedural rules developed for ISNA in 2011, thereby covering the middle, east and west of the country. Workshops were conducted in the Central Area with operators on July 9-10 and in the Para Central area on July 17-18. In the Western Area of the country AJR conducted workshops on July 26, thus enabling 91 people on ISNA's staff-among whom delegates, coordinators, educators, psychologists, legal, social workers and technical specialists of SIPI ISNA, to be involved.

Through these sessions a need has been identified to implement a files traceability system, which may reflect the direct route ISNA's files take. An expert consultant has been identified to support the process of building this system.

With regards the implementation of this system, a draft proposal for the design of the system was submitted to ISNA's leadership in September 2012.

The Youth Policy on Criminal Prosecutions was launched this quarter in coordination with several actors from the justice sector and more than 200 operators (Supreme Court of Justice, Attorney General's Office, Public Defender, Defense Attorney for human Rights and ISNA). The event was held in coordination with the Attorney Training School. Together with the Attorney Training School, workshops on the policy are being planned for November 2012.

**COMPONENT TWO CARSI INITIATIVE ON PREVENTION: ALLIANCES SUPPORT
MUNICIPAL-LED, COMMUNITY-BASED PREVENTION INITIATIVES TO PREVENT GANG
RECRUITMENT AND YOUTH VIOLENCE**

In Santa Ana and Chalchuapa, the 2012 Prevention Action Plans are moving forward decidedly, by AJR and two CMPVs that while evolving, are showing increased strength.

With regards to *the CMPV using results from the Prevention Plans*, this quarter saw the first Action Plan Results Presentation by AJR on August 30, 2012 and subsequently during the same session, the first presentation of Monitoring and Evaluation data by the CMPVs' four trained Monitoring and Evaluation Officers (OMEs). The sessions were crucial with regards creating a demand for the work of OMEs and shedding light on the advances of the Plan. With regards to *the CMPV identifying local resources for use under the Action Plans*, during the quarter, the Committee in Santa Ana raised \$89,272.81, the Committee in Chalchuapa raised \$126,965.51 and the Committee of El Congo raised \$36,646.29 in counterpart funding.

The CMPV in El Congo has a very strong institutional 'presence yet the profile of the CMPV has been hampered by internal conflicts and lacking support from the Mayor and new administration for the prevention Action Plan and CMPV generally, thereby limiting its impact. AJR will continue to work on this with CMPV and Mayor.

In August, the CMPVs received training on Managing the Media from AJR. The training was provided by Ivan Flores, AJR's communication officer and sought to lay out how to capitalize on the media to support the municipality's prevention agenda. Six spokespersons on the CMPV were newly trained. In September, training was provided on AJR's thirteen violence risk factors by AJR staff Juan José Hernandez and Jonathan Claros.

As a part of CMPV strengthening efforts, last quarter AJR saw approval of a grant to build a practical database for monitoring of municipal crime prevention plans online by the OMEs and CMPVs. On September 27, the first portion a new online OC monitoring database was shared with all OCs in the west of the country in two half day training sessions. (On October 2, the capital area OCs would be trained.) The new OC system has a dashboard and allows Coordinators to access online with a password and can be worked on simultaneously from multiple computers. In September all OCs began using the system.

The most important next step next quarter will be the inclusion of all of the other interventions under the prevention plans in the online Monitoring System. The objective of the overall system is that each municipality's OMEs have a system allowing them to monitor prevention plans' results and access reports. The overall system is behind schedule but will be completed in the first half of the next quarter.

In Chalchuapa this quarter, CMPV members, Chalchuapa entrepreneurs, Eco Park youth guides and other local stakeholders received training in tourism and business management and had an exchange meeting with major national tour operators. As a result of the activities, the CMPV ECO-PARK has been able to approach travel companies in the municipality. An agreement was reached with nine tour operators to generate tourist routes, and to begin to establish the municipality as tourist spot with MITUR, directly improving the EcoParque's business strategy and the opportunities for youth employment.

AJR assessed the results of a diagnostic of the Observatories of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo, this quarter. The three observatories and technical committees began to access AJR training for improved analysis and dissemination of data for monitoring violence and vulnerability. Formal training to strengthen the Observatories has started by the time of this writing including on report writing methodologies, methodologies for analysis and qualitative and quantitative data, design of Risk Mapping and processing and analysis of data.

Next quarter, AJR will work with the CMPV and Mayors to launch the observatories, seeking to highlight their work over the last year and to increase their profile with key municipal stakeholders. The media will be involved in these activities to help highlight this important prevention tool.

Decisions are being made in each municipality with regards to actions, programs or policies, using data generated by the observatories. In Santa Ana, georeferencing by the Observatory influenced the decision of where security cameras will be installed. Another example is in Chalchuapa, where mid-day police patrols have been modified to accommodate activity in high crime zones as per request of the Observatory and teen pregnancy is being addressed through prevention talks, brought on by alarming teen pregnancy rates registered by the Observatory.

With regards to training opportunities provided in OCs, of 30 OCs that were operational by September 30, 2012, 28 are providing computer skills training. Courses provide basic computer skills, largely to youth whom have never used a computer. Of 30 OCs that were operational by September 30, 2012, ten OCs were providing English training. The new OCs this quarter, Buena Vista II, Cuzcachapa and Bo. La Cruz, all began operations with English classes in place. In October, AJR will work with the organization EDUCARE, to explore their providing an English and computer skills training curriculum.

This quarter, AJR launched its vocational training strategy. The AJR had a dual purpose, 1) To ensure that as a part of *Strategy 3* of the Municipal Crime Prevention Strategies, *SKILLS TRAINING AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT*, local ability to provide municipal vocational training would be supported, and 2) To ensure training be market focused, giving youth the best chance it finding employment after training. Some 501 youth are registered for training. In repair of cellular phones, cosmetology, client attention/sales and sewing. Only a 3% desertion rate has been noted to date after 4 training courses ensued with more to follow this quarter.

The program shaped its strategy on the local Labor Market Survey it conducted in Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo earlier this year and data provided by CONAMYPE (Comisión Nacional para la Micro y Pequeña Empresa), and identified those economic sectors showing growth in the municipalities.

With regards to “Transition to Jobs Training”, youth, on finishing the training now count with a CV and access to employment documents and blood tests through AJR. Some 194 youth have been trained to date and this quarter OC Coordinators were trained by AJR to be able to provide the methodology.

Each micro-entrepreneurial initiative from 2011 has a route set out for its development based on its individual diagnostic by FUNDES’ which has trained them. In total of the 30 OC’s, 17 have their initiative generating functional and generating funds to provide funds to pay electricity and other expenses. The most formidable result this quarter was that all OC Coordinators were trained and received training on financial control of the OC income generating initiative and four books to register costs, income and revenue.

After careful consideration and based both on its implementation experience establishing and particularly, supporting income generating initiatives, AJR has decided NOT to invest in the establishment of additional income generating initiatives under the AJR. This decision was also taken based upon discussions with the CMPVS.

Some Sixteen new Youth Clubs have been established in AJR's 11 schools. "The teacher shows interest in working with students through the clubs.. teachers participate in the clubs in their free time.. they see the effect that this work has on their students and in bettering their school", according to the Director of the Benito Juarez School Center, Chalchuapa.

With regards AJR's work to prevent drug use and provide conflict mediation skills in schools, results surpassed targets for partners FUNDASALVA and FUNPRES. FUNDASALVA provided ten training workshops including on teamwork, effective communication and drug prevention training to some 3,519 students (1812M/1707F) across targeted schools in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa—defying the odds of rampant desertion rates at some 20% by kids attending school in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa. During these training sessions, it was not uncommon for youth to listen to prevention talks through the fencing of open classrooms. FUNPRES reached some 650 youth (332M/318F) training them in creative conflict resolution skills. (In Santa Ana 104 youth attended advanced training.) And many as 2,293 (1,192M/1,101F) in Santa Ana and 964 (476M/488F) youth in Chalchuapa were trained to strengthen social skills including on co-existence, interpersonal relations and self-esteem workshops, prior to taking RCC training. Additionally some 83 youth (52F/31M) in Santa Ana and 34 youth (18M/16F) in Chalchuapa accessed acute psychological counseling services offered by FUNPRES in the municipalities.

At the time of this writing AJR mourns the passing on October 11, 2012 of FUNDASALVA's lead Field Officer, Edgard Estaben, whose commitment to violence prevention was tireless and whose passion led directly to the above illustrated results.

As of September 30, 2012, twelve of the twelve OCs to be established under the project, had been approved by USAID and eight were operational. Six new OCs became operational by the end of the quarter. These were Planes del Ranchador; La Unión and Santa Claudia in Santa Ana and Cuzcachapa and Buena Vista II in Chalchuapa. Lastly Barrio La Cruz became operational in El Congo. Of the new OCs that became operational, only Cuzcachapa is pending inauguration, the five other OCs were inaugurated this quarter. Of the twelve total OC's to be established in 2012 under this indicator, two of the OCs to be funded by AJR are not yet operational, Lamatepec in Santa Ana and Loma Linda in Chalchuapa, both will become operational next quarter. Two OCs that are being funded by the municipalities of Santa Ana and Chalchuapa and who will receive only technical assistance from AJR, are also not yet operational. The total number of operational OCs under the AJR by September 30, 2012, was 31 Outreach Centers providing prevention services to at-risk youth in El Salvador.

During the third quarter, OCs provided 81,659 hours of prevention services to youth across El Salvador and some 16,743 hours of time was volunteered at OCs. The eight newly operational 2012 OCs provided 12,643 hours of prevention services and some 2,029 hours of volunteer time to the youth in their community. It is important to highlight that between February-September 2012, some 1,404 youth have been trained in OCs, including in Basic English, computer skills and other training.

At the time of this writing, CMPVs had reallocated some of their prevention plan funding, requesting an additional five OCs. Strengthening grants for existing OC's, improving their services, will be released next quarter.

On July 12, with representation of OCs and CMPVs proposed candidates to the Board of the OCs Association were elected by vote, which must be ratified by the General Assembly, once the Association of OCs is constituted. In October a General Assembly of the OCs Network and Board will be held and the Association will be officially constituted. The documents will then be sent to

the government for official review and legalization. AJR will look for a space for the Network to operate from, identify a Coordinator and equip the new Association.

AJR has trained some 119 new Mentors (67M/52F), to guide at-risk youth in the implementation communities, surpassing the target of 70. Three trainings were held this period. Monitoring was conducted to the homes of Mentors because it has proven very difficult to have mentors come to formal meetings for monitoring. Mentors trained during the period all received a Mentors Kit and Administrative Notebook to track Mentees and progress.

Some six community infrastructure projects have been completely finalized in the communities, and eight are in progress and will be completed this quarter. All eleven infrastructure-for-prevention projects at school have been completed, altering the spaces of communities by providing refurbished recreational areas to youth.

AJR made major advances across program strategies with regards to its life skills training methodology in all implementation communities. Some *1,261 TOTAL YOUTH HAVE BEEN TRAINED FOR LIFE SKILLS. (719M/542F)* The program has sought to train across its components and has achieved this. It has trained 137 Mentors, 155 Mentees, 182 youth belonging to Clubs and 91 in vocational training. Importantly, the life skills methodology has penetrated to the eleven target schools, a realm where as a result of acute social crisis in schools—this method is so needed. Some 880 youth in schools were trained during this period.

In August an agreement was signed with the Ministry of Culture, the Mayor of Chalchuapa and the CMPV to establish the Chalchuapa's Philharmonic and Choir.

On September 22, the MJCVC of El Salvador with technical assistance from AJR, conducted a workshop called "Let's Stop Talking and Let's Act, Do Something for Chalchuapa". Ten young volunteers from MJCVC / El Salvador, including the Country Coordinator and Area Coordinators conducted the workshop. The workshop was attended by 60 young people from different sectors, including Clubs BMX and Break Dance, OC staff and volunteers, modern dance, ADJOCHAL, Roca Fuerte and the FEDEPESAS Church.

The workshop sensitized youth to violence prevention, and presented a video summary of the MJCVC activities that had taken place in 2010 and 2011, it also made a presentation on what a Movement means and for what purposes it is formed. Later the youth got together in working groups to discuss issues related to: advocacy, communications and fund raising in Chalchuapa, inviting young people to participate in them, providing ideas to work in each of these areas locally. The workshop ended with the election of the coordinating group of ten youth from MJCVC Chalchuapa.

Similarly in Santa Ana on Saturday September 29, the same workshop was replicated "Let's Stop Talking and Let's Act, Do Something for Santa Ana" invited youth to participate in the Movement in Santa Ana. Fifty youth from various sectors attended the workshop, including youth from OCs, ADESQUITO, INJUVE volunteers, youth volunteers from the Municipality of Santa Ana and universities. Similarly at the end of the workshop an Interim Coordinating Group of ten young people that became the representatives of the Santa Ana MJCVC, was elected.

The awareness campaigns in the municipalities are altering the terrain of radio in particular. The show "By Youth for Youth" for example, has extraordinary frequency, commitment and participation. Some : 14 young people are in the cabin on each program, 25 different intervention communities, with 11 text messages, Facebook posts 8 and 9 calls per program in the municipalities

of Santa Ana and Chalchuapa. These calls are 80% to discuss an issue, 20% to solicit advice and youth music.

An achievement is that the program's beneficiaries are producing and driving their own radio program and talking to other young people in their municipalities in violence prevention activities; topics such as safe sex, dreams and life goals, substance abuse, community violence, Clubs, and Outreach Centers, among other topics.

At the request of Pre-Paz, AJR was asked to lead the revision of GOES Violence Prevention National Strategy (ENPV). In order to do this a Reference Technical Group made of Pre-Paz, UNDP, RTI and Creative was formed. Last quarter, AJR hired the consultants to reformulate the National Strategy for the Prevention of Violence. The contractor identified to undertake this work was AFAN, with extensive experience at the municipal level and in violence prevention.

This quarter, AFAN with the support of the Technical Group finalized the strategy draft. The draft was then presented to the Vice Minister of Justice and Security who by the end of the quarter was reviewing the draft prior to approval. The Vice Minister approved the draft in mid-October. The draft is currently being reviewed by the President's Legal Department. Once approved UNDP will publish the new strategy.

Resumen Ejecutivo

Este reporte trimestral corresponde al periodo Julio-Septiembre 2012 del Programa de Seguimiento de Crimen y Violencia suscrito bajo el Acuerdo Cooperativo Número AID-A-12-00001, firmado el 17 de enero de 2012 y efectivo hasta el 31 de enero de 2013 por un monto de \$3,075.270.00. Este es un programa de seguimiento al Programa Alianza Joven Regional (AJR) USAID SICA implementado por Creative Asociados el cual está diseñado para mejorar la seguridad ciudadana en El Salvador y en la región y reducir el crimen en general. Se ha puesto énfasis al desarrollo de alianzas con una variedad de actores interesados en prevenir la violencia, incluyendo varios niveles de gobierno, sociedad civil y sector privado. El proyecto tiene dos componentes: Componente Uno, busca fortalecer el SICA apoyando la implementación de la Estrategia de Seguridad Centroamericana (ESCA); asistiendo al Comité Consultivo de la Sociedad Civil del SICA para avanzar con la ESCA; fortaleciendo Observatorio Regional del SICA (OBSICA) para que sea completamente funcional; y promoviendo la coherencia y armonización de la Reforma de Justicia Juvenil en los países del Triángulo Norte. El Componente Dos CARSI- busca fortalecer aún más los Comités Municipales de Prevención de la Violencia (CMPVs) de Santa Ana, Chalchuapa y El Congo a través de la movilización y construcción de alianzas para el desarrollo de formación vocacional y la educación básica, la creación de empleos y otras oportunidades positivas para los jóvenes, asimismo, busca ampliar la red de Centros de Alcance a más zonas de alto riesgo e involucrar a la comunidad en general a comprometerse plenamente con la prevención del crimen y la violencia en el corto y el largo plazo.

Las fuentes citan que un total de 1,894 ciudadanos han sido asesinados en El Salvador entre los meses de enero-agosto 2012, una cifra de 980 homicidios menos a los 2,874 asesinatos registrados durante el mismo periodo en 2011. En El Salvador los 14 homicidios por día que ocurrían en febrero 2012 disminuyeron a cinco para abril 2012, esto debido a la tregua negociada con las pandillas. Si esta cifra continúa se estima que el año 2012 cerraría con 2,200 víctimas de homicidio, una baja en los índices de homicidio de 69 a 28 por 100,000 habitantes.

La tregua en El Salvador de acuerdo al periódico El Faro ha salvado 1,845 vidas en comparación a homicidios cometidos en 2011. Esto quiere decir que hay menos de 8 asesinatos por día en el país. Hasta ahora no hay planes concretos para reducir las extorsiones o entrega de armas. Sin embargo en septiembre de este año, los líderes de las pandillas acordaron reducir las extorsiones, que diariamente afectan a los salvadoreños a nivel nacional, aunque, no existen planes puestos en marcha para lograr que esto ocurra. El gobierno de El Salvador mantiene su posición de no negociar directamente con las pandillas.

En octubre de este año, el gobierno de los Estados Unidos añadió la MS-13 a un listado de grupos infames de organizaciones criminales transnacionales como los son los Zetas en México, los Camorra en Italia y los Yakuza en Japón. Los Estados Unidos ha indicado que la MS-13, cuyos miembros son en su mayoría de primera generación Salvadoreños-Americanos o Salvadoreños nacionales, es una organización criminal transnacional- una etiqueta diseñada para paralizar las finanzas de los grupos criminales. Esta designación tiene como fin congelar los activos de este grupo en los Estados Unidos, haciéndoles más difícil su funcionamiento tanto dentro como fuera de los Estados Unidos y prohíbe a cualquier ciudadano estadounidense mantener negocios con esta organización. Esto forma parte de los esfuerzos constantes por parte de los Estados Unidos de combatir los crímenes de grupos organizados transnacionales a través de la aplicación efectiva de la ley y sanciones económicas. La MS-13 está presente en más de 40 estados de los Estados Unidos.

La razón de esta designación fue debido a la participación del grupo en actividades delictivas graves que incluyen: tráfico de drogas, trata de personas, inmigración ilícita, así como también crímenes brutalmente violentos dentro del territorio estadounidense.

El Presidente de El Salvador, Mauricio Funes, no está de acuerdo con esto, y afirma que los problemas de pandillas en El Salvador no se pueden comparar con el crimen organizado transnacional. No niega que la pandilla ha sido identificada como un grupo criminal organizado dentro del país, por ende, la aprobación de la Ley de Proscripción de Pandillas y la creación de una Unidad Anti-Pandilla de la Policía Nacional Civil. El gobierno de El Salvador agrega que los grupos transnacionales como los Zetas mueven millones de dólares para financiar sus operaciones, mientras que las pandillas en El Salvador utilizan dinero de las extorsiones como medio para sobrevivir y mantener a sus familias. Las pandillas en El Salvador, dijo Funes, son un producto de pobreza, exclusión y falta de oportunidades para miles de jóvenes.

AJR tuvo un trimestre rico en implementación tanto en el componente relativo al fortalecimiento de SICA como en su componente de prevención municipal de la violencia. De varias formas el programa ha alcanzado su madurez y ahora debe afianzar su impacto en su último trimestre de operación. El apoyo al SICA ha avanzado; el Movimiento Centroamericano Jóvenes Contra la Violencia (MCAJCV) se está convirtiendo en una fuerza regional en donde los jóvenes pueden alterar el curso de la violencia en sus países y a la vez, el Movimiento ha empezado a trabajar en las municipalidades de AJR. Un cambio ha empezado a surgir en las municipalidades ya que los CMPVs se sienten más habilitados para realizar actividades bajo sus planes de prevención a través de las capacitaciones y la asistencia brindada. Mientras tanto, AJR ha descubierto que trabajar con el sistema educativo ha sido una herramienta clave para adentrarse en comunidades azotadas por la violencia. A los maestros se les ha empoderado y a los estudiantes se les ha capacitado en prevención y en habilidades para la vida, ahora pertenecen a clubes juveniles y se han realizado pequeños proyectos de infraestructura que están transformando las escuelas ya que los jóvenes vulnerables carecen de lugares públicos de recreación. En Santa Ana, el actual alcalde ha adoptado la prevención como parte de su plataforma política, las expectativas son que esto resultará en mayores esfuerzos de prevención en los siguientes tres años. En Chalchuapa, la municipalidad ha comprometido recursos como nunca antes en el tema de prevención a través de la asignación de más de \$100,000 para expandir su equipo de prevención y ampliar el perfil del Consejo Municipal de Prevención de Violencia; y a través de un préstamo de más de \$200,000 para mejorar espacios públicos de recreación.

COMPONENTE UNO- ASISTIR AL SICA PARA PROMOVER EL DIÁLOGO Y COHERENCIA EN SEGURIDAD CIUDADANA

Entre julio y septiembre, AJR avanzó en su labor para ayudar a reorientar y fortalecer la Dirección de Seguridad Democrática (DSD) con la idea de fortalecer la capacidad de coordinación de los proyectos de la Estrategia de Seguridad Centroamericana (ESCA). Durante el trimestre se desarrolló una hoja de ruta para la ESCA y se enriqueció por un mapa de donantes por componente y con el diseño de la estrategia de gestión para ser usado con donantes internacionales. Se realizaron reuniones y entrevistas con el personal de la DSD y otras unidades de la SG-SICA para obtener información y desarrollar un Manual de Funciones y un Sistema de Información.

También, se logró satisfactoriamente el desarrollo de una Estrategia de Donantes para la SG-SICA. SG-SICA necesitaba este documento para poder proceder a la generación de fondos requeridos para implementar los proyectos de la Estrategia. En octubre, junto con esta estrategia, SICA comenzará a recaudar fondos en varios países.

Con respecto a la Coordinación brindada por AJR para el Componente de Prevención de la Violencia bajo la ESCA y la implementación de los proyectos, durante este trimestre se finalizó, el desarrollo de los indicadores de impacto del componente de prevención en colaboración con el personal del PNUD y DSD.

También en este trimestre un consultor fue seleccionado para desarrollar el Sistema de Información de la DSD el cual será utilizado para brindar seguimiento a la ESCA. Dicha consultoría se realizará el próximo trimestre.

Es importante notar que el documento conceptual de OBSICA pasó satisfactoriamente la revisión de la Comisión de Seguridad Centroamericana y la Sub-Comisión de Estadísticas de los Jefes de Policía.

Durante el siguiente trimestre se seguirá apoyando a OBSICA. Una alianza fue establecida con el Instituto Colombiano CISALVA y el Banco Mundial para desarrollar Unidades de Soporte Técnico (UST) en Panamá y Guatemala para que de esta manera se fortalezcan los mecanismos de coordinación para recolectar y transferir información desde estos países al OBSICA. Durante este período, esto ha sido un importante logro.

El trabajo con relación al Índice de Seguridad Democrática (ISD) había quedado temporalmente suspendido ya que todavía se está esperando aprobación final por parte de la Comisión de Seguridad de SICA, sin embargo, durante este trimestre la DSD dio luz verde para seguir adelante con el Índice de Seguridad, por tanto, se han empezado a desarrollar términos de referencia y a seleccionar consultores.

Las escrituras de incorporación de Asociaciones Sin Fines de Lucro – el proceso por el cual el Movimiento de Jóvenes Contra la Violencia en Guatemala, El Salvador y Honduras se registra legalmente – fueron firmadas durante este trimestre. Esto es un paso crucial con respecto al funcionamiento de los Movimientos en los países, su expansión y sostenibilidad. Una Junta Directiva fue seleccionada para cada movimiento bi-lateral, y se establecieron los roles y responsabilidades de los miembros en los respectivos estatutos de cada asociación. En Honduras, el día 27 de julio de 2012 se realizó una Asamblea para elegir a la Junta. En Guatemala, la Asamblea se efectuó el 10 de agosto, mientras que en El Salvador la Asamblea se llevó a cabo el 23 de agosto de 2012.

Al momento de redacción de este informe, en Guatemala, la Asociación del Movimiento de Jóvenes había sido inscrita en el registro correspondiente. AJR espera que en Honduras y El Salvador dicho registro se realice durante el próximo semestre, por tanto, se está monitoreando bien de cerca este proceso.

El Movimiento Centroamericano Jóvenes Contra la Violencia (MCAJCV) sostuvo su Segundo Taller en la ciudad de San Salvador del 13 al 19 de julio, con representación de 14 jóvenes miembros de los Movimientos de Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador y Panamá. Este taller se desarrolló con el objetivo de establecer la Junta Central del Movimiento y poner en marcha el Plan de Actividades agosto-diciembre 2012 en coordinación con la dirección del Movimiento y las comisiones de: incidencia, comunicaciones, finanzas, gestión de recursos y relaciones públicas. Los jóvenes fueron capacitados en proyectos de la Estrategia de Seguridad Centroamericana.

El lanzamiento público del MCAJCV ocurrió simultáneamente en todos aquellos países centroamericanos en donde el Movimiento está actualmente presente (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras y Panamá), esta fue la primera actividad que ocurrió en el marco de la celebración del Día

Internacional de la Juventud el 12 de agosto de 2012. El diseño de la estructura del Movimiento Centroamericano ha permitido que sus miembros canalicen sus habilidades y trabajen juntos en la implementación de actividades simultáneas que permitan lograr el cumplimiento de los objetivos.

En agosto, se realizó una primera reunión en Costa Rica para establecer el Movimiento Jóvenes Contra la Violencia. Un equipo de AJR y jóvenes integrantes del MCAJCV viajaron a Costa Rica para reunirse con oficiales del gobierno y jóvenes costarricenses. Y después de varias presentaciones, se les preguntó a los jóvenes si estaban interesados en establecer un Movimiento de Jóvenes en Costa Rica. Luego se formó un grupo de coordinación provisional para preparar una segunda visita y lanzar oficialmente el movimiento, así como también validar la política pública que será usada para desarrollar la Propuesta de Política Centroamericana de Prevención de la Violencia Juvenil que luego será presentado a los Presidentes de Centroamérica en diciembre 2012.

En un tercer taller del MCAJCV los Coordinadores de Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Panamá y Costa Rica evaluarán por primera vez las acciones emprendidas, revisarán los planes de trabajo de las Comisiones Centroamericanas (Incidencia, Membrecía y Alianzas, Comunicaciones y Recaudación de Fondos) para comenzar su implementación y planear la ejecución de próximas actividades.

Acciones para establecer otros movimientos juveniles fueron replicadas en Nicaragua en septiembre y a comienzos de octubre en Belice, expandiéndose así, los Capítulos Nacionales del Movimiento Centroamericano Jóvenes Contra la Violencia en estos países y dejando huella a nivel regional de la incidencia de la juventud.

En noviembre se realizará un cuarto taller del MCAJCV en presencia de jóvenes de los siete países. Este taller permitirá que los representantes de los siete capítulos se organicen para las próximas actividades de la Estrategia C.A. 12/12: La Palabra, el Foro Centroamericano y la validación de la propuesta de la política pública.

La segunda actividad de la campaña CA 12/12 “La Palabra”, se lanzará en noviembre con el objetivo de demostrar que los jóvenes Centroamericanos están dispuestos a trabajar unidos para construir una región libre de violencia. El Movimiento Jóvenes Contra la Violencia en Belice, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica y Panamá, utilizando la creatividad de los miembros de cada país, formarán una palabra con los jóvenes miembros de los distintos sectores que serán convocados para participar. La suma de cada una de las palabras por toda la región formarán la oración: “Por una Centro América Segura y Sin Violencia”.

Los días 1 y 2 de diciembre el Primer Foro Centroamericano sobre Violencia Juvenil se realizará en El Salvador. En el foro, la propuesta de la Política Regional de Prevención de la Violencia Juvenil será validada. La política será construida con los insumos obtenidos a partir de la validación de las políticas públicas sobre prevención del crimen de los países y las políticas existentes desarrolladas por los movimientos juveniles.

En cuanto a los resultados relacionados a justicia juvenil, AJR ha recolectado información técnica y financiera que ha involucrado a las diferentes instituciones de Justicia Juvenil del Triángulo Norte (Corte Suprema de Justicia, la Oficina del Fiscal General, Defensoría Pública e Instituciones para la Protección de los Niños) para desarrollar un Estudio de Factibilidad Técnica, Financiera y Política. La validación del estudio se planea realizar durante el Segundo Taller del Comité de Incidencia que se realizará en octubre en El Salvador con representantes del Comité de Incidencia de cada país (El Salvador, Guatemala y Honduras). AJR está organizando este Segundo Taller para validar el Estudio de Factibilidad para la adopción de la política sub-regional de justicia juvenil

Se han realizado talleres para sensibilizar sobre la política nacional y las normas de procedimientos desarrollados para el ISNA en el año 2011, cubriendo con ello las zonas paracentral, occidental y oriental del país. Los talleres fueron desarrollados en la zona central con operarios los días 9 y 10 de julio, mientras que en la zona paracentral se realizaron los días 17 y 18 de julio. En la zona occidental del país, AJR realizó un taller el día 26 de julio, involucrando así a 91 personas del personal del ISNA entre los cuales también fueron partícipes especialistas del SIPI ISNA entre ellos: delegados, coordinadores, educadores, psicólogos, trabajadores sociales, juristas y técnicos.

A través de estas sesiones se ha identificado la necesidad de implementar un sistema de trazabilidad de archivos que pueda reflejar la ruta directa que toman los archivos del ISNA. Se ha identificado a un consultor experto para apoyar el proceso de creación del sistema.

En cuanto a la implementación de este sistema, se presentó un borrador de propuesta para el diseño del sistema a la persona encargada del ISNA en septiembre 2012.

La Política de Persecución Penal Juvenil se lanzó este trimestre en coordinación con varios actores del sector judicial y con más de 200 operarios (Corte Suprema de Justicia, Oficina del Fiscal General, Defensoría Pública, Abogado Defensor de los Derechos Humanos e ISNA). Este evento se realizó en coordinación con la Escuela de Capacitación de la Procuraduría. Asimismo, se está planeando realizar talleres sobre la política con la Escuela de Capacitación de la Procuraduría en noviembre 2012.

COMPONENTE DOS: INICIATIVA CARSÍ EN PREVENCIÓN- CREACION DE ALIANZAS PARA APOYAR INICIATIVAS DE PREVENCIÓN ENCABEZADAS POR LA MUNICIPALIDAD Y COMUNIDADES PARA PREVENIR EL RECLUTAMIENTO POR PANDILLAS Y LA VIOLENCIA JUVENIL

En Santa Ana y Chalchuapa las Acciones de los Planes de Prevención 2012 están avanzando con marcada fuerza por AJR y por los Comités Municipales de Prevención de Violencia (CMPVs) que aunque están en evolución, muestran una gran fuerza y compromiso.

En cuanto al *CMPV utilizando los resultados de los Planes de Prevención*, en este trimestre se dio la primera Presentación de los Resultados del Plan de Acción por AJR el 30 de agosto de 2012, y posteriormente durante la misma sesión, la primera presentación de los datos de Monitoreo y Evaluación de los CMPVs por parte de cuatro Oficiales de Monitoreo y Evaluación (OMEs). Las sesiones fueron cruciales en cuanto a crear una demanda por el trabajo de los OMEs y arrojaron luz en los avances del Plan de Prevención. Con respecto a: *el CMPV identifica recursos locales para ser usados para los Planes de Prevención*, durante el trimestre, el Comité en Santa Ana recaudó \$89,272.81, el Comité en Chalchuapa recaudó \$126,965.51 y el Comité en El Congo recaudó \$36,646.29 en concepto de contrapartida.

El CMPV en El Congo tiene una fuerte presencia institucional, sin embargo el perfil del CMPV se ha visto obstaculizado por conflictos internos y ha carecido de apoyo por parte del Alcalde y su nueva administración en cuanto a los Planes de Prevención y al CMPV en general, limitando así su impacto. AJR continuará trabajando en esto con el CMPV y Alcalde.

En agosto, los CMPVs recibieron capacitación en el Manejo de Medios de Comunicación por parte de AJR. La capacitación fue impartida por Iván Flores, el Coordinador de Comunicaciones de AJR y buscó capacitar en cómo sacar provecho a los medios de comunicación para que apoyen la agenda de prevención de la municipalidad. Seis voceros del CMPV fueron entrenados. En septiembre, se

brindó capacitación sobre los 13 factores de riesgo identificados por AJR, la capacitación fue impartida por Juan José Hernández y Jonathan Claros.

Como parte de los esfuerzos del CMPV, el trimestre pasado vio la aprobación de una donación para construir una base de datos práctica para monitorear los planes municipales de prevención de la violencia en línea por parte de los OMEs y CMPVs. El 27 de septiembre, la primera parte de una nueva base de datos en línea para monitorear los CDA's fue compartida con todos los CDAs ubicados al occidente del país en dos sesiones de capacitación de medio días. El 2 de octubre, los CDAs del área capitalina fueron capacitados. El nuevo sistema para los CDAs tiene un tablero que permite a los Coordinadores el acceso en línea a través de la introducción de una contraseña. El sistema permite que se trabaje simultáneamente desde varias computadoras. En septiembre todos los CDAs empezaron a usar este sistema.

El siguiente paso más importante para el próximo trimestre será la inclusión de todas las otras iniciativas que están bajo los planes de prevención al Sistema de Monitoreo en-línea. El objetivo de todo este sistema es que cada OME de cada municipalidad tenga un sistema que le permita monitorear los resultados de los planes de prevención y tener acceso a reportes. El sistema global se ha retrasado pero será completado durante la primera mitad del siguiente trimestre.

Durante este trimestre en Chalchuapa, miembros del CMPV, emprendedores de Chalchuapa, jóvenes guías del Eco Parque y otras partes interesadas recibieron capacitación en turismo y gestión empresarial y tuvieron reuniones de intercambio con operadores turísticos. Como resultado de las actividades el Eco Parque del CMPV ha podido acercarse a las comisiones de turismo en la municipalidad. Se llegó a un acuerdo con nueve operadores turísticos para generar más rutas turísticas y comenzar a establecer la municipalidad como un punto turístico con MITUR, esto directamente mejoró la estrategia de negocios del Eco Parque y las oportunidades de empleo para los jóvenes.

Este trimestre, AJR evaluó los resultados del diagnóstico de los Observatorios de Santa Ana, Chalchuapa y El Congo. Los tres observatorios y comités técnicos iniciaron su acceso a las capacitaciones brindadas por AJR para mejorar el análisis y difusión de los datos para monitorear la violencia y vulnerabilidad. Al momento de la redacción de este informe, una capacitación formal había comenzado para fortalecer los Observatorios en cuanto a metodologías para la redacción de los reportes, metodologías para el análisis y datos cuantitativos y cualitativos, diseño de mapas de riesgo, tratamiento y análisis de datos.

El próximo trimestre, AJR trabajará con el CMPV y Alcaldes para lanzar los observatorios, buscando resaltar su trabajo en el último año e incrementar su perfil con actores claves de la municipalidad. Se involucrará a los medios de comunicación en estas actividades para que ayuden a destacar la importancia de esta herramienta preventiva.

En cada municipalidad se han tomado decisiones con respecto a las acciones, programas o políticas, usando datos generados por los observatorios. En Santa Ana, la georeferenciación por parte del Observatorio influyó la decisión del lugar en donde deberían instalarse las cámaras de seguridad. Otro ejemplo es en Chalchuapa, en donde a petición del Observatorio los patrullajes policiales a medio día han sido modificados para dar cabida a actividades en zonas de alto crimen. A raíz de las alarmantes cifras de embarazos en adolescentes registradas por el Observatorio, se decidió abordar el tema a través de charlas preventivas.

En cuanto a las oportunidades de capacitación brindadas en los CDAs, de 30 CDAs que están en funcionamiento al 30 de septiembre de 2012, 28 de ellos fueron provistos de capacitaciones en

conocimientos de informática. Estos cursos proveen habilidades básicas de informática, la mayoría es para los jóvenes que nunca han usado una computadora. De 30 CDAs que están operando hasta el 30 de septiembre de 2012, diez CDAs fueron provistos de capacitaciones en inglés. Los nuevos CDAs de este trimestre, Buena Vista II, Cuzcachapa y Barrio La Cruz, todas empezaron a funcionar con clases de inglés puestas en marcha. En octubre, AJR trabajará con la organización EDUCARE para explorar las posibilidades de brindar capacitación en inglés y habilidades en informática.

En este trimestre AJR lanzó su estrategia de capacitación vocacional con una doble finalidad: 1) asegurar que como parte de la Estrategia 3 de las Estrategias Municipales de Prevención de la Violencia las capacitaciones en habilidades y oportunidades para empleo y capacidades locales para proveer capacitaciones vocacionales municipales sean apoyadas y 2) garantizar que las capacitaciones estén enfocadas al mercado, dándoles a los jóvenes la oportunidad de encontrar empleo después de la capacitación. Unos 501 jóvenes se han inscrito en las capacitaciones, entre las capacitaciones ofrecidas están: reparación de teléfonos celulares, cosmetología, servicio al cliente/ventas y corte y confección. Hasta la fecha, con cuatro cursos de capacitación brindados, solamente se ha notado una tasa de deserción del 3%. Durante el siguiente trimestre se realizarán más capacitaciones.

El programa diseñó su estrategia en base a la Encuesta de Mercado Laboral que se realizó a principios de este año en Santa Ana, Chalchuapa y El Congo junto con datos suministrados por CONAMYPE (Comisión Nacional para la Micro y Pequeña Empresa), identificando así, aquellos sectores económicos que más han mostrado crecimiento en las municipalidades.

Con respecto al taller “Habilitación Laboral” los jóvenes que están próximos a terminar su capacitación cuentan con su curriculum, documentos laborales y exámenes de sangre a través de la ayuda de AJR. Unos 194 jóvenes han sido capacitados hasta la fecha y en este trimestre los Coordinadores de los CDAs fueron capacitados por AJR para que fueran ellos quienes brindaran la metodología.

Cada iniciativa micro-emprendedora desde el año 2011 tiene una ruta establecida para su desarrollo basada en el estudio individual realizado por FUNDES que es la agencia que ha capacitado a los CDAs en su iniciativa emprendedora. De los 30 CDAs, 17 tienen funcionando su iniciativa generadora de fondos que sirven para pagar la electricidad y otros gastos. El resultado más formidable en este trimestre ha sido que todos los Coordinadores de los CDAs recibieron capacitación sobre el control financiero de las iniciativas generadoras de ingresos y recibieron cuatro libros para registrar costos e ingresos.

Después de estudiar detenidamente y basándose en su experiencia de implementación pero muy particularmente en el apoyo a iniciativas generadoras de ingreso, AJR decidió no invertir en el establecimiento de más iniciativas generadoras de ingresos bajo AJR. Esta decisión también se tomó basada en las discusiones con los CMPVS.

Unos 16 clubes juveniles se han creado en 11 escuelas a las que AJR brinda apoyo. De acuerdo a las palabras del Director de la escuela Benito Juárez en el municipio de Chalchuapa: “El maestro muestra interés en trabajar con los estudiantes a través de los clubes... los maestros participan en los clubes en su tiempo libre... han visto el efecto que este trabajo ha tenido en los estudiantes y ven que está mejorando su escuela”.

Con respecto al trabajo que AJR realiza para prevenir el uso de drogas y brindar habilidades para la mediación de conflictos en escuelas, los resultados sobrepasaron las metas esperadas para los

socios FUNDASALVA y FUNPRES. FUNDASALVA ofreció diez talleres de capacitación incluyendo capacitaciones en trabajo en equipo, comunicación efectiva y prevención de drogas a unos 3,519 estudiantes (1,812 H/ 1,707 M) en las escuelas metas de Santa Ana y Chalchuapa (desafiando las posibilidades de una deserción galopante de una cifra de al menos 20% de jóvenes que asisten a las escuelas en Santa Ana y Chalchuapa). Durante estas sesiones de capacitación, no era raro que los jóvenes escucharan las charlas preventivas a través de las rejas de aulas abiertas. Por otro lado, FUNPRES alcanzó unos 650 jóvenes (332 H/ 318 M) quienes fueron capacitados en habilidades para resolución de conflictos (en Santa Ana, 104 jóvenes asistieron a capacitación avanzada). Unos 2,293 jóvenes (1,192 H/1,101 M) en Santa Ana y 964 jóvenes (476 H/488 M) en Chalchuapa fueron capacitados para que fortalecieran sus habilidades sociales que incluían: co-existencia, relaciones interpersonales y talleres de autoestima, todo esto, antes de tomar la capacitación RCC. Adicionalmente unos 83 jóvenes (52M/ 31H) en Santa Ana y 34 jóvenes (18 H/ 16F) en Chalchuapa recibieron servicios de ayuda psicológica la cual fue ofrecido por FUNPRES en las municipalidades.

Al momento de realizar este informe, el 11 de octubre de 2012, AJR lamentó el fallecimiento del Oficial Líder de Campo de FUNDASALVA, Edgard Estaben, cuyo compromiso a la prevención de la violencia fue inagotable y cuya pasión hizo posible los resultados arriba mencionados.

Al 30 de septiembre de 2012, los 12 Centros de Alcance que iban a ser establecidos bajo el proyecto fueron aprobados por USAID, ocho están en operación. Seis nuevos Centros de Alcance empezaron a funcionar al final del trimestre. Estos fueron: Planes del Ranchador, La Unión y Santa Claudia en Santa Ana. Cuzcachapa y Buena Vista II en Chalchuapa y Barrio La Cruz en El Congo. De los nuevos Centros de Alcance que faltan por iniciarse, sólo Cuzcachapa está pendiente de inaugurarse, los demás Centros de Alcance fueron inaugurados este trimestre. De los 12 Centros de Alcance que iban a ser establecidos en 2012, dos de los Centros de Alcance que son financiados por AJR no son todavía operacionales, estos son: Lamatepec en Santa Ana y Loma Linda en Chalchuapa, ambos operaran a partir del próximo trimestre. Los dos Centros de Alcance que serán financiados por la Municipalidad, en donde AJR solamente brindará asistencia técnica, no están aún en funcionamiento. Hasta el 30 de septiembre de 2012, el número total de Centros de Alcance funcionales por parte de AJR era 31 Centros de Alcance brindando servicios de prevención a jóvenes en riesgo en El Salvador.

Durante el tercer trimestre, los Centros de Alcance brindaron 81,659 horas de servicios de prevención a jóvenes en El Salvador y 16,743 horas de tiempo de voluntariado. Los ocho nuevos Centros de Alcance en operación han brindado 12,643 horas en servicios de prevención y 2,029 horas de tiempo de voluntariado a jóvenes en sus comunidades. Es importante resaltar que entre febrero-septiembre 2012, 1404 jóvenes han sido capacitados en los Centros de Alcance, en Inglés Básico, Destrezas de Computación y otros.

Al momento de escribir este reporte, los CMPVs habían reasignado algunos de sus fondos del plan de prevención, solicitando el establecimiento de cinco nuevos Centros de Alcance. Las propuestas de donación para establecer los nuevos centros de alcance serán presentadas en el siguiente trimestre.

El 12 de julio, con representación de CDAs y CMPVS se eligieron a candidatos propuestos por la Junta Directiva de la Asociación de Centros de Alcance. Esta Junta deberá ser ratificada en una Asamblea General una vez la Asociación de Centros de Alcance sea constituida. En octubre se realizará una Asamblea General de la Red de Centros de Alcance y Junta Directiva, de esta manera, la Asociación estará oficialmente constituida. Los documentos luego serán enviados al gobierno

para su revisión oficial y legalización. AJR buscará un espacio para que pueda funcionar la Red de Centros de Alcance, identificará a un Coordinador y equipará la nueva Asociación.

AJR ha capacitado unos 119 nuevos mentores (67H/52M), (sobrepasando la meta establecida de 70) para que guíen a jóvenes vulnerables de las comunidades intervenidas. Tres capacitaciones fueron realizadas durante este periodo. El monitoreo ahora se hace en la casa de los mentores ya que es bien difícil que ellos asistan a las reuniones formales de monitoreo. Todos los mentores capacitados en este periodo recibieron un kit de mentoraje y un cuaderno administrativo para que den seguimiento al tutelado y su progreso.

Unos seis proyectos de infraestructura se han finalizado por completo en las comunidades, mientras que ocho todavía están en progreso pero se completarán en el próximo trimestre. Todos los 11 proyectos de infraestructura para la prevención en las escuelas se han completado, modificando así, los espacios comunitarios al renovar las áreas recreativas de los jóvenes.

AJR ha avanzado mucho en las estrategias de programas relacionados con la metodología de la formación en habilidades para la vida en comunidades intervenidas. Un total de 1,261 jóvenes han sido entrenados en habilidades para la vida (719 H/ 542M). El programa ha buscado la formación o capacitación en todos sus componentes y lo ha logrado. Ha capacitado a 137 mentores, 155 tutelados, 182 jóvenes pertenecientes a clubes y a 91 jóvenes en capacitación vocacional. Es importante destacar que la metodología de habilidades para la vida ha penetrado a 11 escuelas- un territorio en donde este método se vuelve necesario debido a la crisis social aguda dentro de las escuelas-. Unos 880 jóvenes en las escuelas fueron capacitados durante este periodo.

En agosto se firmó un convenio con el Ministerio de Cultura, el Alcalde de Chalchuapa y el CMPV para establecer el Coro y la Orquesta Filarmónica de Chalchuapa.

El 22 de septiembre, el MJCIV de El Salvador junto con la asistencia técnica brindada por AJR, realizaron un taller denominado “Dejemos de Hablar y Actuemos, Hagamos Algo por Chalchuapa”. 10 jóvenes voluntarios del MJCIV/El Salvador incluyendo el Coordinador de País y Coordinador de Área impartieron el taller. Al taller asistieron 60 jóvenes de los distintos sectores, incluyendo los clubes: BMX y Break Dance, también asistió personal de los CDAs y voluntarios, danza moderna, ADJOCHAL, Roca Fuerte y la Iglesia FEDEPESAS.

El taller sensibilizó a los jóvenes en cuanto a la prevención de la violencia. Se presentó un video resumen de las actividades del MCIV que tuvieron lugar en los años 2010 y 2011, también se realizó una presentación sobre el significado de un Movimiento y el fin por el cual está siendo formado. Luego, los jóvenes se hicieron grupos de trabajo para discutir varios temas: incidencia, comunicaciones y gestión de fondos en Chalchuapa. Se invitó a que los jóvenes participaran en cada una de ellas, dándoles ideas para trabajar en cada una de estas áreas localmente. El taller finalizó con la elección de un grupo coordinador integrado por diez jóvenes para el MJCIV Chalchuapa.

De forma similar en Santa Ana el sábado 29 de septiembre, el mismo taller “Dejemos de Hablar y Actuemos, Haz Algo por Santa Ana” fue replicado invitando a jóvenes a participar en el Movimiento en Santa Ana. Cincuenta jóvenes de varios sectores asistieron al taller, incluyendo jóvenes de los centros de alcance, ADESQUITO, voluntarios de INJUVE, jóvenes voluntarios de la municipalidad de Santa Ana y universidades. De igual modo, al final del taller, se eligió un Grupo de Coordinación Interino integrado por diez miembros que se convirtieron en los representantes del MJCIV de Santa Ana.

Las campañas de sensibilización en las municipalidades están modificando el territorio de radio en particular. El programa “De Jóvenes para Jóvenes” por ejemplo, tiene mucha frecuencia, compromiso y participación. Unas 14 personas están dentro de cabina en cada programa, veinticinco diferentes comunidades de intervención con 11 textos de mensajes, ocho comentarios en Facebook y 9 llamadas por programa en las municipalidades de Santa Ana y Chalchuapa. El 80% de estas llamadas son para discutir el tema y 20% para pedir consejos o música juvenil.

Un logro ha sido que los beneficiarios del programa están produciendo y conduciendo sus propios programas radiales, hablándoles a otros jóvenes de sus municipalidades sobre las actividades y temas de prevención de la violencia como por ejemplo: sexo seguro, sueños y metas de vida, abuso de sustancias, violencia comunitaria, clubes, centros de alcance, entre otros.

A petición de Pre-Paz, se le pidió a AJR liderar la revisión de la Estrategia Nacional de Prevención de la Violencia (ENPV). Para poder realizar esto, un Equipo de Referencia Técnica integrado por Pre-Paz, PNUD, RTI y Creative fue formado. El trimestre pasado AJR contrató a los consultores para que reformularan la Estrategia Nacional para la Prevención de la Violencia. El contratista seleccionado para realizar dicho trabajo fue AFAN, que tiene una experiencia amplia a nivel municipal y con respecto a la prevención de la violencia.

Durante este trimestre AFAN con el apoyo del Grupo Técnico finalizó el borrador final de la estrategia. El borrador fue luego presentado al Vice Ministro de Justicia y Seguridad quien al final de este trimestre estaba revisando el documento para su aprobación. El Vice Ministro aprobó el documento a mediados de octubre. El documento preliminar actualmente está siendo revisado por el Departamento Legal de la Presidencia. Una vez aprobado el PNUD publicará la nueva estrategia.

Grants

Component 1 – SICA

- During last quarter grant funds were approved by USAID in support of the Central American Youth Movement (CAYMAV), which is strategy 4 of the SICA technical assistance work plan. The funding for the strengthening of CAYMAV includes the legalization of the group. The movement began its operations on July 15, 2012 and has its headquarters in the AJR office building in San Salvador, where the CAYMAV Executive Director is based.
- AJR financial, administrative, and grants personnel have provided support in order to establish the funding management mechanisms to implement different project activities in the region. AJR grant management guidelines have been provided to CAYMAV local and regional representatives, even though certain elements of the grant in terms of expenditures are being carried out directly by AJR admin staff.
- The CAYMAV Executive Director is in charge of closely monitoring grant activities and provides monthly financial and technical reports.
- Funding was approved on July 2, 2012 for the procurement of electronic and computer equipment for SG-SICA. The equipment was formally delivered on July 27, 2012 to the Democratic Security Director, Mr. Erich Vélchez.
- Grants for next quarter: During this period a grant request was prepared by AJR in order to carry out a project for “Development of OBSICA Technical Units in Panama and Guatemala” through the CISALVA institute. Funding will be provided by AJR USAID-SICA and the World Bank. The grant approval request will be sent to USAID for approval in early October. The project is expected to begin immediately after approval and completed in January 2013.

Component 2 - Municipal Crime Prevention Grants

Grants for Santa Ana, Chalchuapa, and El Congo

A large number of proposals were presented and approved during this reporting period for programs contemplated in the Violence Prevention Action Plans for the municipalities of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa, and El Congo.

Activities are underway and are expected to finalize prior to project end date. Following is a breakdown of these proposals:

Prevention Grants for Nahuizalco, Soyapango, Apopa, San Salvador, Mejicanos and Colón

A proposal to strengthen 8 previously established Outreach Centers was also presented to USAID for municipalities of Nahuizalco, Soyapango, Apopa, San Salvador, Mejicanos and Colón.

Outreach Centers:

During this quarter, two new Outreach Centers were approved for funding – Loma Linda in Chalchuapa and Barrio La Cruz in El Congo. Barrio La Cruz was implemented as of August 2012, but Loma Linda is still pending due to unforeseen delays.

During the following quarter 6 new proposals will be presented in order to establish 6 new Outreach Centers -- 2 in Chalchuapa, 1 in El Congo, and 3 in Santa Ana. In addition to these 6 new Outreach Centers, 2 more are being established with municipal funding, one in the municipality of Santa Ana and one in the municipality of Chalchuapa. This will bring the number of Outreach Centers to 39.

Following is a list of Outreach Centers established in El Salvador since 2008 thru September 2012. The new Outreach Centers which will be proposed for approval during next quarter have also been included. These Outreach Centers are expected to be up and running in the month of November 2012.

COMPONENT ONE: ASSIST SICA TO PROMOTE DIALOGUE AND COHERENCE IN CITIZEN SECURITY

Sub-Activity 1.1: Assist SICA to develop a One-Year Action Plan for Implementation and Monitoring of the Central American Security Strategy (CASS) and its prevention priority projects

Creative was asked to contribute to the development of the Democratic Security Directorate's (DSD) CASS projects in 2011, making it a logical next step that it would provide focused technical assistance to support the carrying out of these first SICA projects.

IND 1.1.1 Development and implementation of 2012 Democratic Security Directorate's Action Plan aimed at the implementation of CASS projects

The targets under this indicator include: general Work Plan developed; CASS Road Map developed in consultation with SICA for launching of CASS projects; and an Operations Manual developed for the Democratic Security Directorate (DSD) **RESULTS= General Work Plan developed; CASS Road Map developed in consultation with SICA and Operations Manual developed for the Democratic Security Directorate (DSD) in progress.**

Activities

Between July and September, the following activities took place with regards to the development and implementation of the Action Plan for CASS Projects: 1) introduction and design of the *Combating Crime* plan with support from AJR consultant Aracely Lazo and members of DSD; 2)

follow up and mid-term evaluation of the Work Plan of CASS consultancies with the DSD Director; and 3) the development of Terms of Reference for new consultancies with CASS and selection of consultants. At the same time, AJR held follow up planning meetings on the management of CASS' projects. In September, one of the consultants accompanied a SG-SICA delegation to Mexico to a donors' meeting on the combatting crime component. The information gathered at this meeting allowed for the creation of a donor's map for this component. Additionally, as a needed and complementary by product, the management process for the consultancies to develop the functions manual and the design of the DSD information system was launched. Both consultancies will take place in October and are key to reorganizing the Directorate's work.

Results

The deliverables of the program related to the CASS components, as well as those that address the internal organization of the DSD, will work to reorient and improve the DSD's quality of work by coordinating CASS projects. The CASS' roadmap has been developed and enriched with the donor map by component and with the design of the management strategy for international use.

Challenges

This quarter meetings were held and interviews were conducted with personnel from the DSD and other SG-SICA units to obtain the required information to develop the Functions Manual and the Information System. One challenge is ensuring that the DSD has the time and personnel required to develop its Manual. AJR will plan and commit accordingly. The DSD Director will ensure that staff participate in this process and the subsequent implementation of the Manual, will be pivotal.

Next Steps

Once the Manual and System have been developed, they will be officially delivered to the DSD's Director for their implementation.

IND 1.1.2 Donor Coordination Strategy aimed at CASS project implementation is developed in collaboration with SICA

*The target under this indicator is a Donor Coordination Strategy developed. **RESULT= THE DONOR COORDINATION STRATEGY WAS DEVELOPED AND PRESENTED TO THE SG-SICA AND IS IN USE.***

AJR and SICA determined the need for a temporary technical support team to provide continuity to the CASS. AJR identified technical support resources, to provide technical assistance specialists in the Management of International Development Assistance to the SG-SICA, and to strengthen the development of CASS and its projects. The Donor Coordination Strategy includes consultant support in the three areas below:

1. Expert on the management of donor assistance: This includes the development of a donor strategy to be designed jointly with other DSD staff.
2. Specialized Technical Assistance to Develop the Combat of Crime Component: This includes driving discussions with donors; coordinating the component; obtaining and providing information on projects; reviewing projects and preparing them for presentation to donors; and identifying and reporting on advances of this component; and

3. Expert on Institutional Strengthening: This consultancy entails support of the implementation of the first actions of the DB1 and DB2 projects already financed by donors, including equipping the General Secretariat of SICA through human and material resources.

Activities

The Donor Coordination Strategy was developed and presented to SG-SICA by consultant Mario Martinez after it was reviewed by AJR. The document contains the objectives, strategies, activities, chronogram, and financial resources that SG-SICA intends to obtain in a period of one year to promote CASS projects. It also includes an Annex where each of the CASS projects are summarized and include their results, macro-activities, and general costs; so the donor can consider, partially or wholly, investing in projects, .

- Mr. Mario Martinez, specialist on the management of donor assistance, finished work with the DSD.
- Mr. David Arteaga, an institutional strengthening specialist, is working with DSD staff to address the legal and institutional framework of SICA, the Security Framework Treaty and CA Security Strategy, the process followed for the development of CASS projects and the negotiation process of CASS Projects with international donors and the agenda or objectives of development assistance by SICA.
- Ms. Aracelly Lazo, consultant on of public security and planning to develop the Fighting of Crime Component began work at the DSD in July 2012.

Results

Developing a Donor Strategy for SG-SICA was satisfactorily achieved. SG-SICA needed this document to be able to proceed in closing funding offers required to implement projects of the Strategy. International donors also sought that SG-SICA share its strategic approach in its management to avoid duplicating efforts, imperfections, and establishing complementary actions to collaborate between countries and donor agencies to finance and implement CASS projects. In October, SICA will begin fundraising in various countries in North America, Asia, and Oceania, to leverage the required funds based on the Management Strategy designed with AJR support.

Challenges

One key challenge is ensuring that consultants hired to support DSD achieve the consultancy's objectives in the established timeframe. AJR proposed coordinating DSD personnel to facilitate a joint effort and the transfer of capacities and deliverables with a direct line to the component coordinators.

Next Steps

By October, there will be a new consultancy directed to the management of donors offered by the countries to improve the institutional performance of the regional and national institutions that intervene in security. The objective is to hold trainings, provide technical assistance, transfer methodologies and software, exchange experiences and other inputs and instruments which can improve the quality of the services that are offered to the people in terms of security. This consultancy will be developed under the institutional strengthening framework.

IND 1.1.3 Coordination provided by AJR with regards the Violence Prevention Component under CASS and implementation of the projects

The targets under this indicator include: 1. CASS Prevention Component Road Map developed; 2. Methodology in place for six prevention projects, 3. Two prevention projects supported by CASS; and 4. Prevention component indicators developed and validated in collaboration with the UNDP
RESULT= A CASS Prevention Component Road Map developed and in use.

Activities

The roadmap of the prevention component was designed and is being used by DSD personnel. AJR consultants contributed to developing methodological aspects for the implementation of projects including Institutional Strengthening, which is already underway.

Results

During this quarter, in collaboration with UNDP and DSD personnel, AJR finalized the development of the impact indicators and the prevention component of the CASS.

Challenges

Review of the prevention component indicators is still pending. AJR will develop this activity given that Germany, the leading international donor for this component, widely criticized the indicators proposed by the UNDP. Hence, the DSD must continue reviewing these indicators supported by AJR

Next Steps

Review the CASS impact indicators through a consultancy and collective work between DSD and AJR.

IND 1.1.4 Indicators are designed and implemented for CASS projects

The targets under this indicator include: 1. Technical assistance provided to SICA in monitoring and evaluating of CASS projects. 2. Impact indicators and methodologies, tools, procedures and formats designed as needed. 3. Technical assistance provided in the design of baselines and Monitoring and Evaluation Plans for the two prioritized CASS Prevention project. (These are, Prevention of Violence affecting Central American Youth (BB1) and Social Prevention of Violence through the Municipalities (BE1)). **RESULT=CONSULTANCY PENDING**

Activities

AJR identified a consultant to develop DSD's Information System, which will be used to provide follow up to the CASS. The consultancy will take place in the next quarter. The consultant will design baselines and provide monitoring to prioritized projects of the prevention component. The consultant's profile has met the following three requirements: 1) knowledge of constructing indicators, 2) knowledge of prevention or related topics, and 3) experience facilitating collective construction processes.

Challenges

Challenges under this component include ensuring that the consultancies for this result perform within the established timeframes. AJR will work to schedule meeting with relevant DSD stakeholders to meet the previously established timeframes.

Next Steps

Elaborate the consultancy's SOW to review the prevention indicators. Identify, interview and select candidates, propose and request authorization to hire a consultant, and start the consultancy.

Sub-Activity 1.2: A Strategy and a Plan Drafted for the Establishment and Operationalization of OBSICA in collaboration with stakeholders

In 2011, AJR supported the development and operational strategy of OBSICA. Its work to this effect continues under the extension. **RESULT= CONCEPT PAPER VALIDATED, WORKSHOPS FOR OBSICA 2012 WORKPLAN, PENDING.**

IND 1.2.1 OBSICA and the Democratic Security Index (DSI) Work Plan developed

*The targets under this indicator include: 1. Workshops conducted with SICA and other stakeholders in order to revise OBSICA's concept paper. 2. Concept paper validated. 3. Workshops to develop OBSICA's work plan for 2012 developed. **RESULT=OBSICA CONCEPT PAPER REVISED AND IN PROCESS OF VALIDATION.***

Activities

OBSICA's conceptual document was validated through a workshop with the Sub-Commission on Statistics of the Chiefs of Police on July 2-3, 2012 in El Salvador. Technical and methodological aspects of the information collection system of the countries were discussed to analyze how they fit in OBSICA's work focus. It was agreed that the *Subcomisión de Estadísticas* will be one of the main sources of information for OBSICA, and that its members will participate periodically in OBSICA statistical validation meetings. These agreements have generated additional trust in SICA's political bodies in managing OBSICA, given that one of the worries that governments had was that information would come from civil society organizations and not official sources. Now, the Central America Security Commission needs to officially accept and authorize the start of operations of OBSICA. The next Security Commission meeting will be held on October 22-23, 2012. Once the document is approved, SG-SICA will hold the first session of the Regional Technical Committee in November.

Results

SICA's conceptual document satisfactorily passed review by the Central America Security Commission and the Sub-Commission on Statistics of the Chiefs of Police.

Challenges

Final approval of the conceptual OBSICA document at the Central America Security Commission.

Next Steps

Once the conceptual document is approved by the Central America Security Commission, AJR will have to wait for CISALVA's proposal approval, hire DSI consultants, and organize the first meeting of the Regional Technical Committee to start OBSICA operations.

IND 1.2.2 Five Democratic Security Index completed, reviewed and validated including public security and rule of law indicators

*The target under this indicator is the validation and official presentation of the Democratic Security Index (DSI). **RESULT= IN PROCESS.***

Activities

This quarter, SG-SICA was asked by the Central America Security Missions to not advance any work or activities to develop OBSICA while the project was under review by regional authorities. However, during this period, the process to identify the candidates for the four consultancies began to support the Rule of Law Index, Regional Security Index, Personal and Property Security Index, and the Democracy Index. Through these consultancies, research will be carried out that will result in the Democratic Security Index. To this end, a scope of work (SOW) was developed and each of the consultancy products was clearly defined. Additionally, the methodology to design the indicators was design to ensure that all research uses the same format and reach conclusions that can be used to produce a unique compound index.

Results

Results in this quarter included identifying the team of consultants to conduct this joint effort. This objective is technically complex and requires a team of professionals to be engaged in a process does not involve independent research, but joint work towards a common objective. Meetings with candidate consultants generated the necessary information to define the type of expertise needed to conduct this research. The key to success is identifying thematic experts in the areas specified by the SOW and who possess knowledge and experience in developing indicators.

Challenges

Flexibility from the candidate consultants during a selection process that depends on OBSICA's political approval by the Central America Security Commission. The selection and hiring of the consultants will take place in October.

Next Steps

Hire consultants to design DSI before the end of October.

IND 1.2.3 Support provided to OBSICA's Regional Technical Committee and the development of its vision, functions, norms and regulations.

*The targets under this indicator include: 1. Technical Assistance provided to national technical sub units for collecting quality information and analysis to feed OBSICA's database. 2. Basic equipment provided for the establishment of the National Technical Units of OBSICA. **RESULT= IN PROCESS.***

Activities

The design of OBSICA's Organization and Functions Manual took place. This document was developed by the International Center for Crime Prevention, in Spanish the *Centro Internacional de Prevención de la Criminalidad* (CIPC). The final presentation is subject to review by OBSICA's Technical Assistance. It has been considered necessary to advance work on operationalizing OBSICA's main bodies. For this reason, AJR started negotiations with CISALVA, under an interagency cooperation, to support the creation of Technical Sub Units (TSU) in countries that did not have them, specifically Panama and Guatemala.

CISALVA presented a technical and economic offer to create the TSUs in these countries with the support of AJR and the World Bank, which offered financing for the TSUs once they are created. During the TSUs creation phase from October 2012 to January 2013, CISALVA's interventions will be carried out under AJR and DSD supervision. AJR will be in charge of the technical aspects in the countries and DSD will be in charge of the political aspects. A Monitoring Plan has been developed and very specific products have been established that CISALVA must achieve in a short period. TSUs are coordination mechanisms to collect and transfer OBSICA information, and they are created and developed under a methodology implemented by CISALVA under a project known as "Standardized Indicators System," which collects information in a homogeneous way in various countries of the region, following common procedures which are based on a group of citizen security and coexistence indicators.

Results

The partnership with CISALVA and the World Bank to develop the TSUs is an important achievement over this period. The negotiations to prepare the proposal and distribute the responsibilities of each organization including its specifications and costs were complex. CISALVA's methodology to develop TSUs in various countries of the region will be used in the countries that are missing them under OBSICA. The main achievement for the program will be in transferring these capacities and work methodologies to OBSICA, which will now be working in two new countries, Panama and Guatemala. This will create sustainability and will benefit the information collection system for security indicators in Central America.

Challenges

Obtaining USAID approval to create the TSUs, and making them operational by CISALVA in the timeframes established in the proposal. This does not only depend on the cooperating partners but also on the beneficiaries. The Governments of Panama and Guatemala must name the TSU representatives before starting the process and this is something that can take time. As a result, SG-SICA must place a lot of pressure to name these representatives quickly.

Next Steps

AJR expects to secure USAID approval in October to start work with CISALVA. Once the agreement is signed, work will begin in Panama and then Guatemala.

[Sub-Activity 1.3: SICA and CSOs represented in SICA's Consultative Committee \(CCSICA\) convene and promote regional debate on CASS implementation and develop a plan](#)

IND 1.3.1 Technical Assistance provided to CC-SICA to implement strategy towards CASS implementation

*The targets under this indicator include: 1. Technical assistance in strategic planning; 2. Development of a fifth strategic area under the Strategic Plan regarding their role towards CASS's implementation; 3. Work plan developed with CC-SICA for the implementation of activities under the fifth strategic area. **RESULT= IN PROCESS.***

Activities

AJR has been in close contact with the Executive Director of CC-SICA and the President of CC-SICA in order to begin the development of a fifth strategic area under the Strategic Plan regarding their role towards CASS's implementation. The consultant to do this work was identified this quarter.

Results

AJR will report results under this activity next quarter.

Next Steps

The first workshop for the development of this fifth area will occur in early November.

IND 1.3.2 CC-SICA has a revised Strategic Plan and a 2012-2013 Work Plan, define roles and identifies synergies between civil society members and the Youth Movement to lead debate on CASS implementation across the region

The targets under this indicator are: 1. A revised CC-SICA Strategic Plan developed, 2. CC-SICA 2012-2013 Work Plan designed in collaboration with SICA, 3. Final workshop with CC-SICA's Board of Directors to discuss results and review the work plan 2013-2014

See above.

Sub-Activity 1.4: Central American Youth Movement Against Violence (CAYMAV) Strengthened to develop and implement a Central American plan to advocate against violence and to promote regional debate on CASS implementation

In 2011, AJR established the Central American Youth Movement against Violence (CAYMAV) with key support from SICA. In 2012, CAYMAV is launching activities to promote regional debate on violence prevention.

IND 1.4.1 The Central American Youth Movement against Violence (CAYMAV) is formalized including legal status

*The targets under this indicator are: 1. CAYMAV formalized and with legal status 2. Board of Directors established for CAYMAV, and 3. CAYMAV established as a part of CCSICA. **RESULTS= CAYMAV formalized and with legal status and Board of Directors established for CAYMAV.***

Activities

The consultants hired to formalize and legalize the Movement started work in July. They collected information needed to structure the by-laws of the Movement, met with members of the CAYMAV and participated in the second workshop of CAYMAV on July 13-16, 2012.

The deeds of incorporation of Nonprofit Associations, the process by which the Youth Movement Against Violence in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras, were signed this quarter. This was a crucial step in regard to the Movements' operation, expansion and sustainability in each of the countries. A Board was elected for each movement establishing roles and responsibilities of its members in the respective statutes of each association. In Honduras, the Assembly to elect a Board took place on July 27, in Guatemala the Assembly was held on August 10 and in El Salvador the Assembly was held on August 23, 2012.

Profiles were established for youth within each Board on National Committees in the areas of Advocacy, Finance and Resource Management, Communications, and Partnerships, to structure and streamline the work of the national chapters.

The legal names of the Associations of each country are:

- Guatemala: Association for a Dignified Life
- Honduras: Youth Association Against Violence Honduras
- El Salvador: Youth Association Against Violence in El Salvador

Results

The documents of the three associations were presented at the respective institutions of each country in the months of July and August for registration. It is expected that by November the three associations will be fully registered. In General Assembly the first Board of Directors of each Movement were appointed as follows:

- 1) El Salvador- President: Jorge Diaz, Vice-President Rodrigo Moran, Registrar: Eduardo Alvarenga; Treasurer: Aleyda Mendez; Board Member I: Loyda Hernandez; Board Member II: Emilia Tobar; Board Member III: Deborah Mancia.
- 2) Guatemala- President: Erick Esteban Escobar, Vice-President Sandra Julissa Guerra, Secretary: Jessica Maria Mendez, Treasurer: Robert Ruben Aguilar, Board Member I: Ana Gabriela Hernandez; Board Member II: William Allan Ayala.
- 3) Honduras- President: Lourdes Alejandra Hernandez, Vice-President Jorge Santiago Avila, Registrar: Gustavo Nolasco; Treasurer: Joshua Rosales; Attorney: Lidia Romero; Board Member I: Gerardo Medina; Board Member II: Obed Selan Cardona; Board Member III: Joel Castillo.

Next Steps

At the time of this writing, in Guatemala, The Association for a Dignified Life had been registered in country. In Honduras and El Salvador, AJR expects that registration will take place in the next quarter. The Panama Youth Movement against Violence is in the process of registering the

Panama association with its own funding. Once the four associations have been registered, lawyers will proceed to register the Central American Youth against Violence entity.

IND 1.4.2 Three-Year Strategic Plan and One-Year Action Plan developed for CAYMAV

The target under this indicator is: A One-Year and Three Year Action Plan developed for CAYMAV.
RESULT= ONE YEAR AND THREE YEAR ACTION PLANS PENDING.

Activities

AJR hired a consultant, Mrs. Catalina Soberanis, expert consultant in strategic planning and advocacy work to provide these two deliverables as a result of meetings held in El Salvador.

Challenges/ Next Steps

The final plans are pending.

IND 1.4.3 Central American Awareness and Advocacy Campaigns have been implemented with support t of CC-SICA and other donors.

The target under this indicator is the development and carrying out of three Central American mobilization and advocacy campaigns with the support of CC-SICA and other donors to promote the adoption of a Regional Crime Prevention Public Policy. **RESULTS=IN PROCESS**

Activities

The Central American Youth Movement against Violence (CAYMAV) developed the Second Workshop in the city of San Salvador from July 13-19, with representation of 14 members of the Youth Movements of Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Panama. This workshop was developed with the aim of establishing the Central Board of the Movement, and to put into motion the Plan of Activities August-December 2012. These plans were developed in coordination with the Directorate of the Movement and the Central American Commissions: Communications Advocacy, Finance and Fund Raising. Youth were trained in the projects of the Central American Security Strategy. CAYMAV adopted its rules of procedure and voting form which is by simple majority.

Under the Business Plan three major media impact activities were agreed upon: 1) the C.A. 12-12 Campaigns, "The Construction of the Word" 2)The American Youth Forum Against Violence. In August, the Movement launched its first activity the Central America *Campaign Launch 12/12*, as part of International Youth Day. The Central American Youth Movement, through the reading of a manifesto, expressed in solidarity actions to prevent violence in all four countries.

In the same month, the first meeting was held in Costa Rica to establish the Youth Movement Against Violence. This action was replicated in Nicaragua and Belize in September, expanding the National Chapters of the Central American Movement and the youth advocacy footprint regionally.

Results



The public launch of CAYMAV occurred simultaneously in the Central American countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama. This was the first activity occurring in the framework of the celebration of International Youth Day on August 12, 2012. The design of the structure of American Movement has allowed its members to channel their skills in implementing simultaneous activities and to work together for the achievement of its objectives. The Board of Directors in August reached consensus on the structure of CAYMAV Committees: Communications, Advocacy and Fund Raising, between the Movements of Guatemala, Honduras and Panama.

Guatemala is currently the president pro tempore of CAYMAV for one year. The role will be rotated according to the Movements' seniority. As a direct result of fund raising activities pursued by the C.A: Communications Commission, CAYMAV members were presented with a new corporate image created by a design team of the leading advertising agency Ogilvy and a group of students from the University of San Carlos. CAYMAV also obtained the advice of the PR Agency Hill and Knowlton to handle public relations with diverse social movements.

Challenges

Training must be provided to youth with a level of technical expertise in the implementation of actions aimed at preventing youth violence.

AJR will implement a training process is suitable to form young people so they are able to propose, implement and follow up on the issues of violence prevention at the country level and to obtain the skills and tools necessary to make a profound impact on issues of youth violence prevention at regional level, including the particular conditions that affect other members of the region.

Next Steps

- In continuing the enlargement process of the National Chapters, the first meeting of an expanded Central America Youth Movement will be held in October in Belize.
- The Third Workshop of CAYMAV with the Coordinators of Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Panama will assess the actions taken, review the work plans of the Central American Commissions to start its implementation and plan execution of upcoming activities.
- In November the second campaign activity under CA 12/12 called "The Word", will launch with the aim of demonstrating that Central American youth are willing to work in unity to build a region free of violence. The Youth Movement against Violence in Belize, Guatemala,

Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama, will physically form a word with youth members from diverse social sector, who will be convened to participate in this event. The sum of each of the words across the region will form the sentence: "For a Safe Central America without Violence".

- On December 1-2, 2012, the First Central American Forum on Youth Violence will be held. The Forum was established in the XXXIX Summit of Heads of State and Government of SICA, where the presidents expressed their will under the Tegucigalpa Declaration, to “Make a Central American Youth Forum against Violence, in broader regional movement against crime and transnational organized crime, with the participation of all countries of SICA, and in this sense, recognizing the creation eagerly Central Youth Movement Against Violence in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Panama, as well as work towards the presentation of a proposed regional policy on the matter”. Participants are expected to make recommendations for institutionalization and implementation of the regional policy. The Forum will be co-sponsored by SICA and other institutions. The technical coordination will occur through AJR USAID-SICA.
- At the Forum, the Proposed Regional Policy Youth Violence Prevention will be validated. The policy was constructed with the inputs obtained from the Dialogues of Violence Prevention, conducted as a process of consultation with various youth sectors of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador and Youth Policy of Belize, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama.
- The resulting validated policy will be presented at the next Summit of Presidents of the Central American Integration System (SICA). The Summit will be held in the Republic of Nicaragua in December 2012.

IND 1.4.4 Central American Youth Movement against Violence (CAYMAV) strengthened through training

The targets under this indicator include strengthening workshops held including strengthening on the Central American Integration System (SICA) and the Central American Security Strategy (CASS) 2. Proposal development, 3. Project Implementation, and 4. Advocacy **RESULT=IN PROCESS**

During the Third workshop of CAYMAV the coordinators Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Panama were trained in administrative aspects with the intention that the administrative management could understand.

Next Steps

The five young coordinators will be trained with the intention of providing them with an understanding of the different projects to prevent violence taking place in the framework of SICA

Sub IR 1.5: Regional Coherence and Harmonization of Juvenile Justice Reform is Supported

In 2011, AJR oversaw important achievements with regards to juvenile justice strengthening and harmonization in the region. The situational analysis and qualitative and quantitative assessment based on case studies for Northern Triangle countries and Recommendations for a Regional Juvenile Justice Policy were validated at the 3rd Regional Juvenile Justice Forum and later presented

at the Presidents' Summit on December 16, 2011. Emphasis will be devoted to providing follow-up to these advances in 2012 so the Regional Policy Recommendations will be adopted.

IND 1.5.1 Political, Financial and Technical Feasibility study of the sub-regional Juvenile Justice Public Policy presented to Central American Presidents for approval

*The target under this indicator is that the Political, Financial and Technical Feasibility assessment of the sub-regional Juvenile Justice Public Policy is developed and presented to the Central American Presidents .**RESULT= Political, Financial and Technical Feasibility assessment of the sub-regional Juvenile Justice Public Policy is developed.***

Activities/Results

AJR has collected the technical, financial and policy information that includes the different institutions of Juvenile Justice Northern Triangle (Supreme Court of Justice, Attorney General's Office, Public Defender and Institutions for Children), to support of the Democratic Security Directorate of the SG-SICA in assessing the policy. Technical information as requested included the number of staff assigned to juvenile justice (Supreme Court, Prosecutor, Defense and Institutions for Children), circumstances of staff training. Financial information included the budgetary portion dedicated to JPJ in different areas. At the political level existing policies relating to juvenile justice and decisions that have been taken to improve the Juvenile Justice infrastructure, were taken into account. A participatory process took place to establish the Sub-regional Juvenile Justice Policy and similarly the Feasibility Study.

Validation of this assessment is planned during the Second Advocacy Committee Workshop to be held in October with representatives of the Advocacy Committee, which include:

Guatemala

- Gustavo Mendizabal, Vocal IV Judge of the Supreme Court of Justice.
- Lic. Maria del Carmen Baldizon, Unit Coordinator Youth in Conflict with the Law of Criminal Public Defense of Guatemala.
- Mr. Enrique Leal, social insertion Undersecretary of Social Welfare.

El Salvador

- Rosa Maria Fortin, Judge President of the Criminal Division
- Desireé Murcia, Deputy Director of ISNA
- Judge Bertha Naomi Najarro Reyes Enforcement Measures of Child Sensuntepeque
- Conception Salcedo, Sensuntepeque Juvenile Justice

Honduras

- Edith Urtecho, Judge and Director of Judicial School of Honduras
- Patricia Gonzales, Representative of the Attorney General's Office
- Belia Torres, Judge of San Pedro Sula

AJR will provide validation mechanisms involving Juvenile Justice operators from the wider in the three Northern Triangle countries.

Challenges

Obtaining needed information from the INFHA (Honduras Institute for Children and Youth) has been highly challenging, and has not been fully possible.

Next Steps

In October the Second Workshop of Juvenile Justice operators will take place to validate the Political, Financial and Technical Feasibility Assessment.

IND 1.5.2 Central American Security Commission validates feasibility study and approves Juvenile Justice Public Policy Work Plan prior to presentation Central American Presidents

*The target under this indicator is Sub-Regional Juvenile Justice Public Policy validated and adopted **RESULT= Sub-Regional Juvenile Justice Public Policy validated.***

Results

The policy recommendations were presented to the Subcommittee and Central American Security Commission of SICA, on May 2-3, 2012. The Subcommittee, in recognition of the importance of the issue of juvenile justice, requested that these be submitted to the Central American Security Commission. The committees expressed their political support, which is necessary to continue the work that has been developing, and in order to achieve the adoption of regional juvenile justice policy by the Presidents of the Northern Triangle.

Next Steps

The final Juvenile Justice Political, Financial and Technical Feasibility Assessment will be presented to the Security Commission prior to presenting it to the Central American Presidents.

IND 1.5.3 Three national Advocacy Committees received assistance to develop and carry out Advocacy Plans in SICA countries which are endorsed by SICA presidents

*The targets under this indicator include: 1. Workshops with the Advocacy Committee to validate the Action Plan basis for the adoption of the Sub-regional juvenile justice policy conducted; 2. Advocacy Plan in each country including the identification of alliances for the implementation of the public policy, elaboration of protocols and institutional agreements necessary to ensure the effective implementation of the public policy developed; and 3. Key actors identified in the different sectors who can help promote and ensure the implementation of the policy. **RESULT= One Workshop with the Advocacy Committee to validate the Action Plan that is a basis for the adoption of the Sub-regional juvenile justice policy conducted***

Activities

AJR has been organizing the Second Workshop of the Advocacy Committee to validate the Feasibility Assessment and action plan for the adoption of the Sub-regional juvenile justice policy.

Challenges

One challenge that has been identified is the difficulty of developing the advocacy plans prior to finalizing the Feasibility Study, however members of the advocacy committees have been organizing internally to create awareness of the sub regional policy and its future implementation in each country.

IND 1.5.4. Technical assistance to ISNA to create a monitoring system enabling ISNA to follow-up on the norms and procedures

*The targets under this indicator include: 1. Workshops with ISNA's program staff to develop the work plan and to monitor progress in the implementation of ISNA's norms and procedures; 2) Work Plan for the implementation and monitoring of alternative measures. **RESULTS= Workshops completed.***

Activities

Workshops have been conducted by AJR to create awareness for the national policy and procedural rules, thereby covering the middle, east and west of the country. Workshops were conducted in the Central Area with operators on July 9-10 and in the Para Central area, on July 17-18. In the Western Area of the country AJR conducted workshops on July 26, thus enabling 91 people on ISNA's staff- among whom delegates, coordinators, educators, psychologists, legal, social workers and technical specialists of SIPI -ISNA, to take part.

In coordination with the Social Integration Branch, a mechanism for norms and procedures was defined as well as a system for follow-up and traceability of the monitoring records. Through these training sessions a need has been identified to implement a traceability system for files, which may reflect the direct route the file takes at ISNA. An expert consultant has been identified to support the process of building this system.

For the implementation of this system, a draft proposal for its potential design was submitted to the management of the Salvadoran Institute for the Integral Development of Children and Adolescents (ISNA) in September 2012. For this process to be sustainable, it must have ISNA's political and technical endorsement.

Results

Through the process of socialization we could verify that the rules of procedure have been used by ISNA becoming a guide for the work development of the Insertion Units.

Through the process of socialization we were able verify that the rules of procedure have been used by ISNA, thereby becoming a guide for the work of the Insertion Units. The need for a traceability system for files, reflecting the route a file takes at ISNA, was also apparent.

Having presented the Monitoring System enabling ISNA to follow-up on the norms and procedures and having positioned it with the Executive Directorate and Social Insertion Units of ISNA as a form of support to the programs developed by ISNA, this system has proven to be compatible with ISNA's need to trace files.

Challenges

Our commitment as a program is to generate in ISNA a compatible system with SIPI that complements its procedures and generate more efficiency in the submissions of all legal cases.

Next Steps

A system should be developed once it receives a positive response from the socialization workshops and once training for users is concluded in November and December.

IND 1.5.5 Technical assistance to the Attorney General's Office to create awareness of the new juvenile criminal prosecution policy

*The targets under this indicator are coordination workshops between the Supreme Court, and the PGR; and 2. the Publication of the Attorney General's Office 's new Juvenile Criminal Prosecution Policy. **RESULT= Workshops have been conducted by AJR to create awareness for the national policy and procedural rules.***

Activities

The Youth Policy on Criminal Prosecutions was launched this quarter in coordination with several actors from the justice sector and more than 200 operators (Supreme Court of Justice, Attorney General's Office, Public Defender, Defense Attorney for human Rights and ISNA).

This prosecution policy embodies the desire for full respect for the principles of the Juvenile Criminal Process, as having the ultimate aim of the effective integration of Adolescents in Conflict with the Law. This guiding instrument becomes a useful tool for the Attorney General's Office and the National Police in their capacity as partner of the prosecution in the investigation of crimes and misdemeanors, and all other institutions involved in criminal proceedings juveniles in response to the principle of responsibility, especially in the treatment and in compliance with the principles and values that guide the investigation and prosecution of the adolescents.

The event was held in coordination with the Attorney Training School. Together with the Attorney Training School, workshops on the policy are being planned.

Results

The resounding success of the launch of the policy expected to develop and establish an instrument of applicability for the protection of juveniles in conflict with the law.

Challenges

Workshops on the policy are being planned, given they will be inter-institutional, close coordination will be needed to secure maximum participation by sector actors.

Next Steps

Workshops to create awareness on the policy are being planned for November 2012.

COMPONENT TWO CARSI INITIATIVE ON PREVENTION: ALLIANCES SUPPORT MUNICIPAL-LED, COMMUNITY-BASED PREVENTION INITIATIVES TO PREVENT GANG RECRUITMENT AND YOUTH VIOLENCE

Sub-activity 2.1: Strengthen the vision and capacity of the CMPVs to expand prevention efforts

In 2012, the AJR is building upon the foundation laid with the CMPVs in 2011. The AJR is strengthening the internal organizational aspect of CMPVs, bolstering their external profile and ensuring they have internal capacity to monitor activities and use data for analysis and planning of additional prevention work.

IND 2.1.1 2012 Action Plans developed with Municipal Violence Prevention Committees based on Review of 2011 Results and including new community prevention actions

The targets under this indicator are 2012 Action Plans completed and approved. In March 2012 the second edition of the Municipal Violence Prevention Plans and Action Plan for 2012, were

submitted for review and approval by the CMPVs in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa. **RESULT = Three 2012 Action Plans completed, approved and being implemented.**

IND 2.1.2 Municipal Violence Prevention Committees strengthened to improve internal capacity and external profile and monitor prevention activities

*The targets under this indicator include: 1. Three Committees demonstrate improved capacity including in the following areas: external relations; municipal collaboration; alliance building; use/dissemination of prevention project results; identification of local prevention resources/ funds. **RESULT= ONGOING** 2. Three crime prevention budgets in place by CMPVs **RESULT=2 CRIME PREVENTION BUDGETS-CMPV SANTA ANA AND CMPV CHALCHUAPA.***

Quarter Three Key Developments Prevention Action Plan 2012 CMPV Santa Ana:

AJR attended regular meetings of the CMPV this quarter and held numerous additional meetings for the purposes of moving forward the 2012 Action Plan. Agenda points at meetings included, the reorganization of the CMPV and new members, assigning of CMPV members to AJR technical staff to transfer knowledge, support to the 2012 Prevention Action Plan and support required by AJR USAID-SICA to achieve results.

The following are key developments this quarter:

- In Santa Ana, with regard to the CMPV's external profile, reorganization of the CMPV in order to address the implementation of the 2012 Prevention Action Plan is ongoing. The CMPV in Santa Ana has a largely inter-institutional membership. New actors for the Committee have been identified and included. Their participation must be increased to in turn help benefit the CMPV's external profile, and how its work is perceived by the communities it serves. New municipal staff has been assigned to the CMPV and to implementing the Action Plan, however sufficient support to the Action Plan is not being achieved by the CMPV or municipality which remains saturated with other projects. AJR will continue to focus on addressing ways to mitigate this with Mayor and CMPV leadership.
- This quarter, AJR supported the CMPVs in their goal to establish alliances for sustainability. An example includes the Outreach Centers which need volunteers to teach courses like those at Santa Ana universities who have to exercise community service. For this the CMPV must liaise directly with institutions to realize agreements.
- Alliances between the CMPV and municipality are strong. This is evidenced in the two social department staff assigned full-time to the CMPV as well as the Coordinator and support for activities under the Prevention Action Plan like prevention through sports activities and the provision of engineers to implement and provide technical assistance to small community infrastructure prevention projects.
- With regard to the CMPV using results from the Prevention Plans, this quarter saw the first Action Plan Results Presentation by AJR on August 30, 2012 and subsequently during the same session, the first presentation of Monitoring and Evaluation data by the CMPVs' four trained Monitoring and Evaluation Officers (OMEs). In the Action Plan Results Presentation, AJR

presented the state of committed, expended and remaining funds under the actions plans. For the first time, a presentation of August monitoring of the plans allowed the Committee to make adjustments in allocations based on this first presentation of Monitoring and Evaluation data by the CMPVs' four trained OMEs. (Data presentations by OMEs are further highlighted under IND 2.13 below.)

- With regard to *the CMPV identifying local resources for use under the Action Plans*, during the period July-September 30, 2012, the Committee raised \$ \$89,272.81 under the 2012 Action Plan.
- In July, a Commission was formed in Santa Ana including the municipality's financial leadership, The Chief of the Acquisitions Unit, The Chief of the Dept. of Projects, CMPV Coordinator Elizabeth Rodriguez, The Municipal Council member assigned to the CMPV to define a calendar and mechanism for financing various activities under the 2012 Violence Prevention Action Plan and to comply with the municipality's financial obligations (counterpart contributions) under the plan. It was defined that small infrastructure projects would be carried out in a staggered fashion as of August 2012.
- Also in July, a grant was signed to implement seven school- based small infrastructure refurbishment projects in the seven target schools defined by AJR earlier in the year where drug prevention and conflict resolution training is also taking place. (Schools are located in AJR's fourteen implementation communities in Santa Ana.) *(See below IND 2.8.3 Community Infrastructure for Prevention Refurbished through AJR support and IND 2.6.1 Selected schools are targeted for conflict mediation and drug prevention awareness training.)*
- Meetings were held with the directors of the seven target schools and partners FUNDASALVA and FUNPRES. Schools presented data on the impact of conflict mediation and drug prevention awareness training in their schools.

Training

- On August 17, 2012 the CMPV received training on Managing the Media from AJR. The training was provided by Ivan Flores, AJR's communication officer and sought to lay out how to capitalize on the media to support the municipality's prevention agenda. Six spokespersons on the CMPV were newly trained.
- On September 27, 2012, a training was provided on AJR's thirteen violence risk factors to the CMPV by AJR staff Juan José Hernandez and Jonathan Claros.

Quarter Three Key Developments

Prevention Action Plan 2012

CMPV Chalchuapa:

AJR attended meetings of the CMPV this quarter and held additional meetings for the purposes of moving forward the 2012 Action Plan. Points discussed at CMPV meetings included, CMPV support to interventions under Prevention Plan, the reach of Action Plan activities and potentially moving into new communities, new and existing Outreach Centers and support required by AJR USAID-SICA to achieve results.

Following are key developments this quarter:

- With regards to the CMPV's external profile, the CMPV in Chalchuapa has begun to utilize its profile to leverage its results to build upon prevention activities. One example is the reaching out to 13 tour operators this quarter as a part of technical assistance provided by FUNDES under the AJR, to ensure operators start to take into account EcoPark La Laguna, its prevention venture.
- With regards to ability by the CMPV to establish alliances for sustainability, new alliances and partnerships are being established. The CMPV approached the national federations of key sports practiced in the municipality, a major area of emphasis under the prevention plans. It seeks an alliance with the national federations of Judo, weightlifting and Tae Kwon Do, to strengthen the practice of these sports by youth in the municipality.
- The CMPV's alliance with the municipality is strong, this is evidenced in the Mayor receiving the endorsement of the Municipal Council for The Prevention Action Plan including and this quarter hiring two music teachers for the Chalchuapa Youth Symphony and Chorus and a full-time Municipal Officer for Sports and Recreation.
- With regards to the CMPV using/disseminating results from the Prevention Plans, This quarter saw the first two Action Plan Results Presentations by AJR and subsequent presentations of Monitoring and Evaluation data by the CMPV's Monitoring and Evaluation Officers (OMEs). In the former, AJR presented the state of committed, expended and remaining funds under the actions plans—allowing the Committee to make adjustments in allocations based on results. Of the Prevention Action Plan. (Data presentations by OMEs are further highlighted under IND 2.13 below.)
- With regards to the CMPV identifying local resources for use under the Action Plans, during the period, June¹-September 30, 2012, the Committee has raised some \$126,965.51 in counterpart funding, under the 2012 Action Plan.
- In Chalchuapa, municipal involvement in the 2012 Prevention Action Plan is far greater than in 2011. The Committee received a budgetary allocation of \$100,000 to invest in prevention activities on the part of the Municipal Council, both in and beyond the AJR's implementation communities.
- In July, AJR, the CMPV and the municipality of Chalchuapa's Department of Projects began carrying out community infrastructure projects refurbished in collaboration with ADESCOs and community leaders. Materials for four community based prevention projects were provided by AJR, whereas supervision and realization of the projects was overseen by the CMPV and municipality. A fifth community-based prevention infrastructure project was inceptioned and financed wholly by the municipality this quarter. (See below IND2.8.3 Community Infrastructure for Prevention Refurbished through AJR support)

In July, the CMPV prepared a grant with the Salvadoran Institute of Sports (INDES) in support of the CMPV's own efforts under its Action Plan to support prevention through sports. In July, a grant was signed to carry out four school- based small infrastructure refurbishment projects in the eight school of AJR's implementation communities.

¹ June is included because it was not reported under last quarterly report.

- With regards to the Violence Prevention Action Plans' emphasis in schools, during the quarter three meetings were held with the directors of the seven target schools and partners FUNDASALVA and FUNPRES. Schools presented data on the impact of conflict mediation and drug prevention awareness training in their schools.

Training

- On August 17, 2012, the CMPV received a Managing the Media training. The training was provided by Ivan Flores, AJR's communication officer and sought to lay out how to capitalize on the media to support the municipality's prevention agenda. Five spokespersons on the CMPV were newly trained.
- On September 26, 2012 training was provided on AJR's thirteen violence risk factors to the CMPV by AJR staff Juan José Hernandez and Jonathan Claros.

Quarter Three Key Developments

Prevention Action Plan 2012

CMPV El Congo:

AJR attended nine meetings of the CMPV this quarter and held numerous additional meetings to move forward the 2012 Action Plan. Agenda points at meetings included, meetings to secure the support of the new municipal administration for the Prevention Plan, the assigning of CMPV members to AJR technical staff to transfer knowledge, support to the 2012 Prevention Action Plan and support required by AJR USAID-SICA to achieve results and the adoption of prevention as a universal umbrella strategy for independent actions like the support of sports infrastructure and investment in youth and children in the municipality. Also discussed were reorganization of the CMPV to better support the Action Plan, new communities proposed for prevention initiatives, the new Outreach Center opened in Barrio La Cruz and existing Outreach Centers and support required by AJR USAID-SICA to achieve results.

Following are key developments this quarter:

- With regard to *the CMPV's external profile*, the CMPV in El Congo has a very strong institutional presence. The external profile of the CMPV has been hampered by lacking support from the Mayor and new administration for the prevention Action Plan and CMPV generally, thereby limiting its ability to raise its profile.
- With regard to ability by *the CMPV to establish alliances for sustainability*, new alliances and partnerships have been established and are affiliated with the CMPV, these include ASAPROSAR, Ayuda en Acción, INDES (Institute of Sports), churches youth associations community leaders and schools. The major alliance that is hampered is that with the municipality. Where members of the CMPV had been appointed by the former Mayor to be on the CMPV, they have lost much of their influence under the new administration.
- With regards to *the CMPV using/disseminating results from the Prevention Plans*, This quarter, on August 24, the first Action Plan Results Presentation by AJR and subsequent presentation of Monitoring and Evaluation data by the CMPVs Monitoring and Evaluation Officers (OMEs) was held. In the former, AJR presented the state of committed, expended and remaining funds under the actions plans—allowing the Committee to make adjustments in allocations based on

results. Of the Prevention Action Plan. (Data presentations by OMEs are further highlighted under IND 2.13 below.) This area must be strengthened; the municipality needs to improve on this front.

- With regards to *the CMPV identifying local resources for use under the Action Plans*, as of September 30, 2012, the Committee raised \$36,646.29 in counterpart funding, during the period, July-September 2012 under the 2012 Action Plan.
- While the new Mayor, municipal council and CMPV have verbally expressed great interest in supporting the Action Plan beyond the assistance of the AJR, substantive additional resources have not been assigned by the Committee. One development this quarter has been an assistant to the Coordinator of the CMPV, who has been moved from previously working elsewhere in the municipality.
- A meeting was held by the CMPV in order to provide follow-up with regards to the new administration and Mayor in El Congo and the activities under the 2012 Action Plan. While the number of participants in the CMPV increased this quarter, the Committee suffered from internal conflicts within the Municipal Council.
- The absence of relevant sectors of the municipality in CMPV remains a gap in the integration of CMPV.
- The El Congo CMPV has improved their work internally, is showing greater cohesion among its members, and has improved its projection of work to the communities and local institutions that make up the CMPV compared with 2011. Nevertheless, the municipality is not demonstrating a vested interest in investing in violence prevention as a priority in El Congo, in the way this is being done in both Santa Ana and Chalchuapa.

Training

- In mid-July of this quarter, the CMPV received training on the National Violence Prevention Strategy, provided by PREPAZ/Ministry of Justice.
- On August 17, 2012 the CMPV received training on Managing the Media from AJR. The training was provided by Ivan Flores, AJR's communication officer and sought to lay out how to capitalize on the media to support the municipality's prevention agenda. Two spokespersons on the CMPV were newly trained.
- On September 19, 2012 training was provided on AJR's thirteen violence risk factors to the CMPV by AJR staff Juan José Hernandez and Jonathan Claros.

Challenges CMPVs

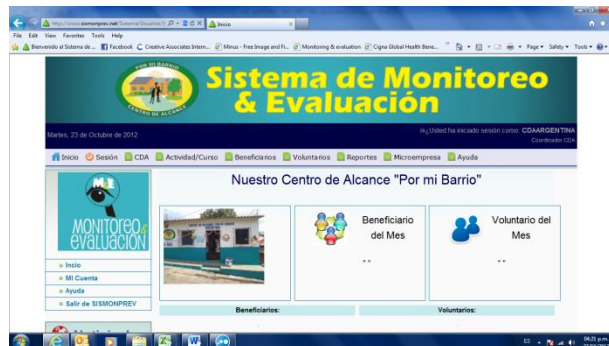
AJR, as a part of its technical assistance, began to pair its technical staff with CMPV members in all three municipalities, asking the CMPV for a point person for vocational training and jobs and assigning that person to AJR's Officer to transfer knowledge on program implementation as a part of its sustainability strategy. (The same approach was to be applied to OCs.) This work needs more emphasis in all three municipalities, while point persons were assigned by the CMPVs in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa, follow-up with AJR technical staff by these persons was insufficient.

Next Steps Training CMPVS

While the bulk of training for CMPVs has taken place, next quarter will see AJR provide training through a grant on Management to members of the CMPVs and to key CMPV members on Microsoft and computer skills. While some key members have sufficient computer skills, some members are still not computer literate. AJR considers both trainings vital to the sustainability of the Committees. AJR will further continue technical assistance to the three CMPVs to consolidate their competencies and internal capacity.

Monitoring and Evaluation Database

As a part of efforts under IND 2.1.2, Municipal Violence Prevention Committees were strengthened to improve internal capacity and external profile and monitor prevention activities, and the target, use/dissemination of prevention project results. Last quarter a grant was approved to build a practical database for monitoring of municipal crime prevention plans online by the OMEs and CMPVs.



On September 27th, the first portion of a new online OC monitoring database was shared with all OCs in the west of the country in two half day training sessions. On October 2, the capital area OCs will be trained. The new OC system has a dashboard and allows Coordinators to access online with a password and can be worked on simultaneously from multiple computers. It integrates registration of youth and volunteers and allows Coordinators to assign youth in the system to courses, introduce new courses, tag youth not active in Centers, register activities of entrepreneurial initiatives and register youth to life skills training. In September all youth began using the system and a special face book sight was set up to handle user comments and response by AJR to these.

Next Steps Monitoring and Evaluation Database

The OC system's report options are being finalized, both for Coordinators and OMEs and AJR staff. The data from the systems will need to be used by OMEs in the monthly Prevention Action Plan Monitoring Meetings.

The most important next step next quarter will be the inclusion of all of the other interventions under the prevention plans in the online Monitoring System. The objective of the overall system is that each municipality's OMEs have a system allowing them to monitor prevention plans' results and access reports. The overall system is behind schedule but will be completed in the first half of the next quarter. At that time, OMEs and the Committees will be trained on the use of the system.

IND 2.1.3 Municipal Crime Prevention Committees are being strengthened to monitor and evaluate the results of crime prevention plans and use results

The target under this indicator: Three Municipal Crime Prevention Committees are monitoring and evaluating activities under crime prevention plans and sharing data.

RESULT= Three Crime Prevention Committees receive new monthly report monitoring the results of crime prevention plans.

As a part of this year's mandate in working with the CMPVs of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo, AJR committed to developing the human capacity to conduct monitoring and evaluation processes at each Committee. As a part of this strategy it sought that in each of the three municipalities, the CMPVs designated two Monitoring and Evaluation Officers (OMES).

Last quarter, two members of the CMPV of Santa Ana, two members of the CMPV of Chalchuapa, and two members of the CMPV of El Congo were trained by the AJR M&E Coordinator to monitor activities under the Crime Prevention Plans and report directly to the Committees. The development of this feature would allow members CMPVs monitor the progress of the activities of the Prevention Plan.

Activities

- In Santa Ana in early July, AJR M&E Coordinator trained two additional OMEs, Karla Figueroa, of the Municipal Observatory and Yesenia Cabezas, Coordinator of the CMPV. This decision was made because 1) the volume of monitoring requires a robust team to process data in Santa Ana and, 2) Santa Ana OMEs, while very strong in the field, were found to have little capacity to present monitoring data. Ms. Figueroa and Ms. Cabezas were trained in a one day immersion session on July 9, 2012.
- On August 30, 2012 the OMEs of Santa Ana presented data from their monitoring of the Crime Prevention Action Plan 2012 to the CMPV, for the months of July-August 2012. Data was jointly presented in a power point by OMEs, Miguel Gonzalez, Carolina Miranda and Karla Figueroa and Yesenia Cabezas. OMEs used indicators and targets from the Crime Prevention Plan's M&E Plan. The 1.5 hour presentation included questions from the CMPV to the OMEs. The presentation (which was followed by AJRs quantitative results presentation) made it possible for the CMPV to have a real and detailed idea for how each strategy and activity under the plan was proceeding and which results remained. A second monthly Monitoring Data Presentation was scheduled for October 11, 2012. At the session and an agreement was made to continue monitoring data presentations as a monthly feature of M&E Meetings.
- On September 6, 2012 the OMEs of Chalchuapa presented data from their monitoring of the Crime Prevention Action Plan 2012 to the CMPV, for the months of July-August 2012. Data was jointly presented in a power point by OMEs, Vanessa de Paz and Krissia Rivera. OMEs used indicators and targets from the Crime Prevention Plan's M&E Plan. An hour-long presentation included questions from the CMPV to the OMEs. The presentation, which was followed by AJRs quantitative results presentation, made it possible for the CMPV to have a real and detailed idea for how each strategy and activity under the plan was proceeding and to define the areas to shift unspent resources. A second monthly Monitoring Data Presentation was scheduled for October 13, 2012. At the session and an agreement was made to continue monitoring data presentations as a monthly feature of M&E Meetings.
- In El Congo, on August 26, 2012 the OMEs of Santa Ana presented data from their monitoring of the Crime Prevention Action Plan 2012 to the CMPV, for the months of July-August 2012. Data was presented in a power point by OME Daysi Rodriguez. (Second OME Mauricio Sermeño was not present). While the presentation, which was followed by AJRs quantitative results presentation, made it possible for the CMPV to have a real and detailed idea for results to date under the plan, the absence of the second OME was very unfortunate. A second monthly Monitoring Data Presentation was not immediately scheduled. At the session and an agreement was made to continue monitoring data presentations as a monthly feature of M&E Meetings.

Challenges

One of the OMEs trained in el Congo is not fulfilling this function. This community leader and member of the CMPV is not able to devote the needed work and time to this function. The Monitoring and evaluation Coordinator will train an additional OME and ensure that El Congo- which has had only one Meeting to present results of monitoring- quickly undertakes routine monitoring through two persons and schedules its second monitoring data presentation meeting.

The M&E Coordinator must complete the M&E Manual for OMEs, introduce their use of the Monitoring database once finished and schedule a three municipality meeting with OMEs to reinforce certain monitoring concepts and strengthen the presentation of data and other additional technical assistance.

Next Steps

The M&E Coordinator will train a second OME in El Congo next quarter. A second M&E Data presentation will be held in October in all three municipalities. The M&E Coordinator must finish work on a manual that combines material from the three training sessions and owes the OMEs a number of additional monitoring instruments. The Coordinator and OMEs will work closely to update work plans in each municipality and to monitor hours used for monitoring to provide a better idea of the level of effort in each municipality.

IND 2.1.4 Technical assistance provided to support adoption and implementation of Municipal Crime Prevention Policies

The target under this indicator is to provide technical assistance so that Municipal Crime Prevention Policies are adopted and implemented

In 2012, AJR will help ensure this support is followed through upon as the policies are key to sustained success of prevention work providing a backbone to the CMPVs in implementing the prevention plans.

Activities

In El Congo the proposed Municipal Crime Prevention Policy was previously submitted to the Mayor who would have to submit it to the Municipal Council for approval. AJR has promoted the policy and spoken to the Mayor and CMPV about its importance. In Santa Ana, the Mayor has responded positively to the possibility of championing the policy which is under final review by AJR. In Chalchuapa, the Mayor has also responded positively to the possibility of championing the policy. In the latter case an Implementation Plan was requested of AJR by the CMPV, which is under final development by AJR.

Next Steps

In Santa Ana, the final proposed Municipal Crime Prevention Policy will be submitted to the Mayor next quarter. In Chalchuapa, the final proposed Municipal Crime Prevention Policy and accompanying Implementation Plan will be submitted to the Mayor. The CMPVs and new Youth Movements will be important in supporting the policy's and support for their implementation.

IND 2.1.5 Entrepreneurial Initiatives for Prevention are fostered in the three Municipalities

*The target under this indicator is two entrepreneurial initiatives incepted (Santa Ana, and Chalchuapa,) and supported **RESULT= Training provided through sub-contractor to strengthen entrepreneurial initiative Chalchuapa.***

This indicator is inspired on the EcoParque Cuzcachapa which was incepted by AJR and the CMPV in Chalchuapa as a micro entrepreneurial initiative run by at-risk youths whose proceeds are for prevention interventions.

Activities

Last quarter, AJR contracted the NGO FUNDES (Foundation for the promotion of small and medium enterprise) to diagnose and support entrepreneurial initiatives incepted by AJR in 2011, strengthen entrepreneurship and productive chain efforts and provide training and expertise. As a part of training and expertise, FUNDES provided technical assistance to the EcoParque La Laguna this quarter, helping them in their goal of enhancing their business model and generating sufficient income to allow them to finance prevention activities through the small business.

Results



The target under this indicator is two entrepreneurial initiatives incepted and supported in Santa Ana, and Chalchuapa. AJR will not support an additional entrepreneurial initiative in Santa Ana.

In Chalchuapa, this quarter, CMPV members, Chalchuapa entrepreneurs, Eco Park youth guides and other local stakeholders received training in tourism and business management and had an exchange meeting with major, national tour operators. As a result of the activities, the CMPV ECO-PARK has been able to approach travel companies in the municipality. An agreement was reached with nine tour operators to generate tourist routes, and to begin to establish the municipality as tourist spot with MITUR, directly improving the EcoParque's business strategy and the opportunities for youth employment.

Challenges

The EcoParque La Laguna has a significant challenge in generating sufficient income to allow them to finance prevention activities through the small business, it also must find solutions to structural challenges of the lagoon, including its rising tide, which has required high-level engineering assistance and will continue to require maintenance.

Next Steps

Next steps are to comply with the work plan established with assistance from FUNDES in Chalchuapa and to plan a tourism activity with the tour operators with whom an accord was signed.

Sub-activity 2.2: Operational capacity of Violence and Vulnerability Observatories in analyzing and effectively disseminating data improved

The goal of the observatories, as a part of municipal crime prevention plans, is to serve the municipalities in providing CMPVs, government officials and others with data and analysis about crime and vulnerability in their municipalities to inform policy and the design of interventions. While all three observatories had dedicated human resource, received an equipment grant and produced three reports each in 2011, additional technical assistance is required to achieve a greater level of depth in reporting, analysis and use of data at the municipal level and to begin to foster demand for the observatories as part of a prevention solution.

IND 2.2.1 Number of local observatories and Technical Committees strengthened through training and materials to improve the collection of data; data analysis and dissemination of data for the monitoring of violence and vulnerability in intervention communities/municipalities.

The targets under this indicator includes 1. Three observatories and technical committees trained for improved analysis and dissemination of data for monitoring violence and vulnerability

RESULT= Training in Process** and 2. Three observatories producing user friendly reports and disseminating reports for decision-making with regards to violence prevention by institutions, CMPVs and or municipalities. **RESULT= New report format being designed, profile of observatory increased with CMPV and institutions.

Activities

AJR assessed the results of a diagnostic of the Observatories of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo, this quarter. The process of diagnosing the observatories, the way they collect and process data included, visits to observatories' operators in each of its offices to gather information;

interviews with operators and municipal officials to hear their views on the observatories of violence and vulnerability; work with members of the Technical Committee of the Observatories and CMPV, through surveys and focus groups and analysis of Instruments and data. Reports were requested the operators to know the format, the indicators presented and the way the data analyzed

Results

As a first result this quarter, recommendations for enhancing the work of the observatories included:

- Developing a mechanism for submission of data
- Additional Qualitative analysis techniques
- Access to training in the field of observatories both nationally and internationally
- Training Analysis of quantitative and qualitative data
- Work on typology of violence and vulnerability
- Work on Instruments used in data collection
- Positioning of the tool at the municipal level
- Mobilize public and decision makers with regards to capitalizing on the Observatory

One of the important findings highlight of the diagnostic is that the dual role in Chalchuapa of staff on Technical Committees of Observatories also being Coordinators and support to CMPVs creates confusion in their role around the tool or as officials of the CMPV.

As a second result this quarter, the three observatories and technical committees began to access AJR training for improved analysis and dissemination of data for monitoring violence and vulnerability. Training included on ensuring observatories have the right organizational structure to be able to fulfill its role, next quarter formal training under a grant awarded competitively to expert Lorena Cuerno, will ensue.

OBSERVATORY STRENGTHENING TRAINING /EXPERT LORENA CUERNO			
Training Provided	Date of Training	Staff to be Trained	Location
Report writing methodologies	Oct-06	Observatory Staff	Santa Ana
Construction of Indicators			
Methodologies for analysis and qualitative and qualitative data	Oct 11	Observatory Staff	Chalchuapa
Design of Risk Mapping	Oct 19	Observatory, Technical Committee Staff	Santa Ana
Elaboration of Matrices, Collection, Processing and Analysis of data for use with indicators	Oct 27	Observatory Staff	Santa Ana
One on One Technical Assistance: Practical exercises on the use of instruments, crossing data.	Nov 2012 Date TBD	Observatory Staff	Observatories

Workshop: Differences between vulnerability and violence and the construction of intervention strategies	Nov 2012 Date TBD	Observatory, Technical Committee and CMPV Staff	Santa Ana
Workshop: Differences between vulnerability and violence and the construction of intervention strategies	Nov 2012 Date TBD	Observatory, Technical Committee and CMPV Staff	Chalchuapa
Workshop: Differences between vulnerability and violence and the construction of intervention strategies	Nov 2012 Date TBD	Observatory, Technical Committee and CMPV Staff	El Congo

As a third result, through technical assistance to the three Observatory's technical committees, a new more user friendly format was constructed for the presentation of observatory data.

Challenges

One major challenge is that the CMPV must become fully involved in the observatories in all three municipalities and must see the observatory as a provider of municipal data on violence and vulnerability and thereby as a decision making tool.

In El Congo specifically, the lack of administrative support on the part of the Mayor is affecting the functioning of the observatory. The Coordinator of the Observatory does not demonstrate required interest, as a result at least in part, of not receiving support. Notwithstanding, the CMPV Coordinator has demonstrated significant interest in the work of the observatory. AJR will address this issue directly with the Mayor and CMPV as a priority over the coming quarter.

Next Steps

Formal training of staff will begin next quarter based on training schedule above. Next quarter also, AJR will work with the CMPV and Mayors and plan a launch of the observatories, seeking to highlight their work over the last year and to increase their profile with key municipal stakeholders. The media will be involved in these activities to help highlight this important prevention tool.

IND 2.2.2 Data produced by observatories is utilized for decision-making with regards to violence prevention by institutions, CMPVs and or municipalities.

The target under this indicator is that at least three decisions in each municipality with regards to actions, programs or policies, have been generated with analysis produced by the observatories.

TARGET = NINE DECISIONS, RESULT= 4 DECISIONS.

Challenges

One challenge that has been prioritized under training plans, is improving the data analysis skills of observatories so that data reported fully includes this key aspect. In el Congo particularly, decision makers do not see the importance of the observatory or the data it produces. Therefore, in the table below, no decisions have been taken using data. AJR will work with the observatory next quarter to address the positioning of the observatory in order to improve this.

Results

One result this quarter has been improved obtaining of data from several institutions. In Santa Ana, data is now being obtained from the Vice Ministry of Transport on a quarterly basis and in el Congo a relationship has been reestablished with the Justice for Peace in regards to obtaining data on intra-familiar violence. In Santa Ana this quarter the Mayor sat down with the Observatory Coordinator to discuss how best to disseminate observatory data in the municipality. Decisions taken using data produced by the observatories beginning in May 2012 include:

Data produced by OBS and used for decisionmaking with analysis produced by the observatories			
	NAME OBSERVATORY	MONTH AND YEAR DECISION	ACTION/ DECISION TAKEN
	SANTA ANA= TARGET THREE DECISIONS/ RESULT 2 DECISIONS		
1	Santa Ana	07-01-2012	GEOREFERENCING WAS ABLE TO IDENTIFY RISK-ZONES AND THEREBY RECOMMEND PLACING SECURITY CAMERAS TO MONITOR CRIME IN REAL TIME
2	Santa Ana	05-01-2012	AS A RESULT OF HIGH RATES OF UNDERAGE PREGNANCY MONITORED BY THE OBSERVATORY MONTH AFTER MONTH, A STRATEGY IS BEING DEVELOPED INVOLVING THE EDUCATION AND HEALTH SECTORS IN THE MUNICIPALITY AND THE INSTITUTIONS ISDEMU, MINED AND THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.
	CHALCHUAPA = TARGET THREE DECISIONS/ RESULT 2 DECISIONS		
4	Chalchuapa	07-01-2012	UPON VERIFYING INCREASE IN ROBBERIES AND ASSAULTS, (ROBBERIES = IN JUNE ZERO, IN AUGUST THREE AND IN SEPTMBRE SEVEN AND ASSAULTS=IN JUNE FIVE, IN AUGUST FIVE AND IN SEPTEMBER 6) IT WAS RECOMMENDED THAT THE POLICE ADAPT PATROLS AT THE NOON HOUR WHEN THESE CRIMES SPIKED. THE POLICE HAVE SOUGHT TO CHANGE THESE PATROLS.
5	Chalchuapa	01/07/2012-01/09/2012	AS A RESULT OF HIGH RATES OF UNDERAGE PREGNANCY MONITORED BY THE OBSERVATORY (JULY= 140, AUGUST=125 AND SEPT=120), THA MAYORS OFFICE AND GENDER AND HEALTH UNIT HAVE STRATED PROVIDING PREVENTIVE TALKS .
	EL CONGO = TARGET THREE DECISIONS/ RESULT 0 DECISIONS		

Sub-activity 2.3: Training Opportunities provided as a driver for prevention for at-risk youth and municipalities

AJR's training and jobs and entrepreneurship plan for this year which includes 1) Vocational training that is market focused 2) Providing access to jobs by addressing basic barriers to employment, identifying local employment opportunities and supporting self-employment and 3) Strengthening existing micro-entrepreneurial initiatives and incepting new micro-entrepreneurial initiatives.

❶ AJR's first focus area was to complete a local labor market survey in Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and el Congo in order to get a sense of the local labor market and inroads into it for the program's at-risk youth.

❷ AJR's second focus area, begins with providing a *Training for Jobs (Taller Habilidad Laboral or THL)* workshop and services to youth that address barriers to accessing jobs. In El Salvador, depending on the employer, youth are required to present police records, judicial solvency and blood tests, all of which must be requested and present a collective cost of about \$15 for a disadvantaged youth. After completing the workshop and preparing CVs and accessing documents to access jobs, youth will move into jobs or into self-employment through a kit.

❸ Youth, who access vocational training and are interested in entrepreneurial initiatives and self-employment, all will receive business training provided by CONAMYPE, the training aims to create a consciousness of branding, processes of formalization of entrepreneurial initiatives and to create a basic understanding of business practices. This applies to previous entrepreneurship initiatives and new ones. Those youth that are deemed as having sufficient skills and interest in entrepreneurial initiatives will proceed to a formal business training course with the organization CDMYPE. These youth will receive in-depth training on business development, sales and marketing, use of social networks, seed investment, basic finance and small business administration

IND 2.3.1 Number of youth accessing training through Outreach Centers FEB 2012-SEPT 2012					
All youth <u>must</u> have followed a minimum of ten hours of training to be quantified as trained.					
	Municipality	Outreach Center	M	F	Number of Youth Trained for Work
1	Chalchuapa	TAZUMAL I	151	118	269
2	Colon	LOURDES COLON	69	80	149
3	Chalchuapa	LAS BRISAS	86	50	136
4	Nahuizalco	EL CALVARIO	51	47	98
5	Chalchuapa	LAS VICTORIAS I	48	48	96
6	Santa Ana	SAN CAYETANO	50	42	92
7	Chalchuapa	SANTA RITA	51	23	74
8	Santa Ana	EL RANCHADOR*	29	28	57
9	Santa Ana	SANTA CLAUDIA*	21	32	53
10	Chalchuapa	ARGENTINA	29	17	46
11	Chalchuapa	SANTA ANITA	17	26	43
12	Santa Ana	LA UNION*	19	24	43
13	Santa Ana	LA PROVIDENCIA	25	15	40
14	Chalchuapa	GARCIA I	18	19	37
15	Soyapango	SAN JOSE I	12	25	37
16	Santa Ana	BUENA VISTA III	18	17	35
17	Santa Ana	LA EMPALIZADA*	18	10	28
18	Santa Ana	SAN JOSE UNIDAS	10	6	16
19	Santa Ana	SAN ANTONIO II	5	9	14
20	San Salvador	BARRIO LOURDES	4	8	12
21	Santa Ana	SANTA TERESA	4	7	11
22	Apopa	CHINTUC	3	8	11
23	San Salvador	13-ene	5	0	5
24	Santa Ana	BARRIO LA CRUZ*	1	0	1
25	Nahuizalco	NAHUIZALCO	1	0	1
26	Santa Ana	LOMAS DE TECANA*			0
27	Santa Ana	CUZCACHAPA*			0
28	Chalchuapa	BUENA VISTA II*			0
29	Chalchuapa	LOMA LINDA*			0
30	San Salvador	MELENDEZ**			0
TOTAL			745	659	1404

* OC has been opened in the last three months.

** OC is not currently operational, new partner being sought.

skills. Both firms will train youth who AJR previously integrated into cooperatives and micro-entrepreneurial initiatives and those integrating into new ones.

IND 2.3.1 Number of youth accessing vocational training and training through Outreach Centers

The target under this indicator is to provide 500 new youth with access to training through OCs and another 500 will access vocational training provided by AJR.

TARGET OCS= 500 YOUTH ACCESS TRAINING THROUGH OCS. RESULT OCS= 1,404 YOUTH ACCESSING TRAINING THROUGH OC'S (745 M/659F)

TARGET VOCATIONAL TRAINING= 500 YOUTH ACCESS VOCATIONAL TRAINING RESULT =VOCATIONAL TRAINING= 501 YOUTH REGISTERED FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING COURSES.

Training through Outreach Centers

Results

In the adjacent chart, AJR presents total number of youth accessing vocational training and training through Outreach Centers for the period February 2012-September 2012.² Training includes computer skills, basic English, cooking and baking courses, first aid, and Computer Maintenance. It is important to note that youth are considered to have been *trained* in OCs once they have followed a minimum of ten hours of a course. Several of the Centers below have just opened and therefore youth have not reached the minimum mark for a course.

Of 30 OCs that were operational by September 30, 2012, 28 are providing computer skills training. Courses provide basic computer skills, largely to youth whom have never used a computer.

Of 30 OCs that were operational by September 30, 2012, ten are providing English training. The new OCs this quarter, Buena Vista II, Cuzcachapa and Bo. La Cruz, all began operations with English classes in place.

Challenges

This quarter seven OCs are providing English. It is difficult for OCs to identify youth volunteers in the community who speak English and in some cases security circumstances make it difficult for volunteers to come into communities they are not from. At the same time, OC partners are requiring too high a level of English of volunteers, which AJR will seek to change.

Next Steps



² Data was not presented previously as a result of a new Outreach Center Monitoring System, now allowing for the generation of more detailed reports on the components of OCs.

In October, AJR will work with the organization EDUCARE, to explore their providing an English and computer skills training curriculum. Universities in Santa Ana were approached to work on this, but did not show an interest in providing the sought after materials.

Training in OCs is also contingent on volunteerism, OCs that work hard to generate volunteerism, often have higher number of youth trained.

Vocational Training Strategy

Activities

This quarter, AJR launched its vocational training strategy. The AJR had a dual strategy to 1) ensure that as a part of *Strategy 3* of the Municipal Crime Prevention Strategies, *SKILLS TRAINING AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT*, local ability to provide municipal vocational training would be supported, and 2) To ensure training be market focused, giving youth the best chance in finding employment after training.

The program shaped its strategy on the local Labor Market Survey it conducted in Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo earlier this year and data provided by CONAMYPE (Comisión Nacional para la Micro y Pequeña Empresa), and identified those economic sectors showing growth in the municipalities: the service sector (food and technology); commerce (garments/miscellaneous) and industry (shoe making and textiles).

AJR conducted an open competition of this course offering with local institutions. Two institutions emerged to provide seven courses, the ITCA-FEPADE (cited by local labor market survey as most trusted training provider in this region) and the Centro de Formacion y Talleres Municipales Santa Ana (Center for Municipal Training Santa Ana). Courses are slated to be three months in duration and 80% practical training /20% theoretical. The grant was signed by all three CMPVs of all three municipalities.

	TRAINING PARTNER	COURSE AND START DATE	# Hours Training
1	Centro de Formación y Talleres Vocacionales Municipales de Santa Ana	Start date Oct 13	
		Client Services- Supermarkets (Attention to Client, Use of cash register, Inventory and Sales Techniques)	32
2	Centro de Formación y Talleres Vocacionales Municipales de Santa Ana	Start date Oct 6	
		Basic Cosmetology	32
3	Centro de Formación y Talleres Vocacionales Municipales de Santa Ana	Start date Oct 6	
		Sewing	32
4	Centro de Formación y Talleres Vocacionales Municipales de Santa Ana	Start date Oct 6	
		Cel phone Repair Services	32
5	ITCA-FEPADE	Start date Oct 25	
		Basic Cooking	24
6	ITCA-FEPADE	Start date Oct 25	
		Food Preparation	24
7	ITCA-FEPADE	Start date Oct 25	
		Auto Mechanics	40

VOCATIONAL TRAINING REGISTRATION AJR USAID-SICA --SEPTEMBER 30, 2012																												
	COURSE 1 Client Services			COURSE 2 Sewing			COURSE 3 Cosmetology			COURSE 4 Celphone Repair			COURSE 5 Auto Mechanics			COURSE 6 Basic Cooking			COURSE 7 Food Preparation			COURSE 8 English			Registered without selected course			TOTAL BY MUNICIPALITY
MUNICIPALITY	H	M	TOTAL	H	M	TOTAL	H	M	TOTAL	H	M	TOTAL	H	M	TOTAL	H	M	TOTAL	H	M	TOTAL	H	M	TOTAL				
SUB-TOTAL SANTA ANA	5	1	6	0	4	4	0	42	42	23	3	26	43	1	44	5	31	36	0	6	6	4	7	11	75	73	148	
SUB-TOTAL CHALCHUAPA	1	2	3	0	3	3	0	16	16	8	2	10	16	1	17	5	8	13	1	1	2	2	2	4	16	2	18	
SUB-TOTAL EL CONGO	2	1	3	0	3	3	0	18	18	10	0	10	31	2	33	0	7	7	6	2	8	6	4	10	0	0	0	
TOTAL	8	4	12	0	10	10	0	76	76	41	5	46	90	4	94	10	46	56	7	3	16	12	6	25	91	2	166	

Results

AJR is providing all inputs for training in client services, cosmetology, sewing and cellphone repair, cooking and auto mechanics services so that next year, training can continue to be provided. For courses to continue next year by the Center for Municipal Training Santa Ana a teacher for cosmetology and cellular phone repair would represent the greatest cost. What is extraordinary is that these courses would normally only be available to youth who manage to access a limited number of training stipends through ITCA and in the case of the client services course, likely to youth already employed.



At the time of this writing, registration for the Client Services course topped 200 youth.

Challenges

With regards to the Client Services course, AJR attempted to connect with major supermarket chains in the country to connect trained youth with employment. This was not successful, as there was no interest in taking on a contingent of trained youth. Courses have healthy levels of registration, and are being provided on Saturday and Sundays to accommodate youths' schedules. Youth are receiving a minimum transportation stipend in order to reach courses.



Next Steps

Training begins in early October 2012. By next quarter, AJR will be able to provide number of youth regularly attending and who have completed training and will receive diplomas. In parallel, all young people participating in the training will receive vocational training in business management (costing, marketing, basic finance); these trainings will be provided by CONAMYPE under the agreement signed between it and AJR. They will also all receive life skills training through the Challenge of Dreaming My Life (DSMV) curriculum.

IND 2.3.2 CMPVs are strengthened with skills to generate vocational training opportunities in the municipalities.

The targets under this indicator are 1) training in how to generate vocational training opportunities in the municipalities provided and 2) At least one training session generated by the CMPV independently. (Santa Ana, Chalchuapa, El Congo)

This quarter all three CMPVs signed the present training grant at the the Centro de Formacion y Talleres Municipales Santa Ana (Center for Municipal Training Santa Ana). The Center has committed to providing client services/supermarket and sales; cosmetology; sewing and cellphone repair training next year to students from Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo. AJR is providing materials for these courses. The latter will become the result under this Indicator.

IND 2.3.3 Number of youth accessing “Transition to Jobs” training

The target under this indicator is to provide 300 youth with training that addresses the barriers to at-risk youth accessing jobs. **TARGET=300 YOUTH WITH TRAINING, RESULT= 84 YOUTH (29 M/55 F) WITH TRAINING AND 52 YOUTH WITH DOCUMENTS. (24 M/28F)**

This program has really helped my family a lot. My sisters are part of the Associative group, *Raices Ancestrales* and make and sell jewelry and cards. I am a members of the Youth Club of my Community and I play Electric Guitar which I always wanted to play. With the help of the program, this year I want to find a job, I already went to get my official documents to Access a job, through the program. I participated in an employment fair and I hope they call me (for work).

Francisco René Hernández, Loma Linda, Chalchuapa. Beneficiary Youth Clubs and AJR “Transition to Jobs” training.

In El Salvador, depending on the employer, youth are required to present police records, judicial solvency and blood tests, all of which must be requested and present extraordinary cost for youth.

Last quarter AJR approved a grant that provides at-risk youth with a one-day training on resume writing, personal presentation and job interview skills through a Human resources expert and AJR’s training and Jobs Coordinator. Youth, upon finishing the training will have a completed and be able to access employment documents and blood tests through AJR. All youth in the jobs and self-employment strategy are to be enrolled in this workshop. Training was provided on September 8.

Challenges/Next Steps

AJR trained OC Coordinators to provide “Transition to Jobs” training. Through them, the month of November, another round of Transition to Jobs Training will be provided in the communities. In this way, we will reach the target number trained.



NO. YOUTH TRAINED THL "Tranition for Work" per SEPT 30 2012			
MUNICIPIO	M	F	TOTAL
SANTA ANA	22	33	55
CHALCHUAPA	1	8	9
EL CONGO	6	14	20
TOTAL	29	55	84

Sub-activity 2.4: Strengthen job preparedness and economic opportunities as a driver for prevention for at-risk youth and municipalities

IND 2.4.1 Municipal Labor Market Analysis conducted

The target under this indicator is a labor market analysis which identifies economic opportunities locally in the three municipalities developed. **RESULT= Labor Market Survey Completed.**

IND 2.4.2 Number of youth accessing job opportunities or income generating activities

The target under this indicator is to provide 150 new youth with access to job opportunities or income generating activities including 14 new micro-entrepreneurial initiatives developed. **RESULT=IN PREPARATION (PHASE I IS TRAINING.)**

Activities

AJR has started registration of in self-employment. About 80% of young people in vocational training have registered.

Challenges/Next Steps

AJR will identify and select 100 youth for self-employment. Tests are being conducted for entrepreneurial characteristics at the beginning of the vocational training. The test results and recommendation of the instructors will determine selected beneficiaries who will be given a self-employment kit.

IND 2.4.3 Number of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives strengthened

The target for this indicator is that the 3 Casas de Emprendedurismo (Entrepreneurship Houses), 13 micro-entrepreneurial initiatives established in 2011 and 33 micro-entrepreneurial initiatives at OCs are strengthened according to their already established business plans and with regards to administration, sales and marketing of products.

RESULT= Three Casas de Emprendedurismo and 13 micro-entrepreneurial initiatives in process strengthening
RESULT= 17 micro-entrepreneurial initiatives at OCs in process strengthening
TOTAL=33 micro-entrepreneurial initiatives are strengthened according to their business plans and with regards to administration, sales and marketing of products.

Last quarter, a complete analysis of the 3 Casas de Emprendedurismo established by AJR in late 2011, was conducted. A similar analysis was conducted of the thirteen micro-entrepreneurial initiatives established in 2011. Below are the services to be provided to AJR by each group and its existing micro-entrepreneurial initiatives:

AJR STRENGTHENING OF SMALL-ENTERPRISES AND ENTREPRENEURIAL HOUSES	
FUNDES SERVICES	CONAMYPE SERVICES
Situational Diagnostic of ventures	Elaboration Business Plan (New entrepreneurs 2012)
Work plan to be implemented according to the nature and state of maturity of each project group (association, enterprise and eco-park). Plan of action for each micro-entrepreneurial initiative	Use of social media for promotion and marketing products/services from entrepreneurs (Entrepreneurs 2011 and 2012) Strategies of marketing.
Mapping, customer identification and selection of potential buyers and / or sales channels that can provide the demand for products that young people are producing.	Definition of sustainability elements/ entrepreneurial initiatives (New entrepreneurs 2012)
Development of functional and appropriate organizational structures for each of the companies.	Introduction to cost control systems, inventory control and cash management (New entrepreneurs 2012)
Creation of cost control systems, inventory control and cash management. Mentoring Plan, Database, Sessions	
Improving the practice of manufacturing and development services, from requirements and expectations of the actual demand. Line of products and services defined for market launch	
Catalogue of products and services	
Organization and logistics fair	

Strengthening Micro-Entrepreneurial Activities

FUNDES began work under their six-month grant in late May. This process began with a diagnostic. Key findings from Diagnostics which served as key inputs in the strengthening process were:

- 50% of entrepreneurs are between 18-25 years of age, 58% are females.
- 17% of entrepreneurs have sales of more than \$500 per month; another 17% has sales of between \$101-500 a month; 8% has sales of between \$51-100 per month, and 41% has sales of between \$1-50 per month. Seventeen percent, at the time of study did not have sales on record.

Each micro-entrepreneurial initiative this quarter had a route set out for its development based on its individual diagnostic. This formed the basis of FUNDES' training schedule in particular.

Activities

During July and August the enterprises received training in business management, in addition, during the months of August and September they were trained in finance and marketing. Sales of micro enterprises, have not yet achieved an equilibrium point. Various factors have affected them including increased input costs, increased competition with similar products they sell. Those who have earned income through product sales have moved along.

FUNDES will assign to each initiative a mentor and advisor who will guide them in the implementation of the action plan. Also, a fair where youth will have the opportunity to sell and promote their products will be conducted. The enterprises of El Congo have been participating in various activities promoted by the mayor and CONAMYPE as part of the *Tabudo Route* which is a tourism route that reaches around the municipality's iconic Coatepeque Lake. FUNDES as a part of their agreement has conducted extensive monitoring of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives.

Challenges

- Moving initiatives towards SUSTAINABILITY, through increased sales and by reducing their costs remains highly challenging.
- Addressing conflicts between youth in associations is very challenging.
- Finding spaces for the initiatives where youth can work jointly.

Next Steps

- Moving to new entrepreneurial homes and continue strengthening associative groups. There will be a restructuring of a Chalchuapa micro, forming a large bakery with the support of the church. In the case of El Congo and Santa Ana, there will be a monitoring and advisory visit in November.
- Fairs will be identified with CONAMYPE, Mayors and other Stakeholders.

Income Generating Initiatives at Outreach Centers

Results

Of the 30 total CDAs operational this quarter, 7 new OCs have income generating initiatives (IGF) that have received materials. One new CDA (Cuzcachapa) has not yet implemented an income generating initiative due to difficulties with the community organization and mobilization of the OC, the location of which will move. Two of the OCs established in 2009 and 2011 respectively

(Melendez and Brisas) have not generated funds through initiatives. Melendez is in the process of recovery and Las Brisas is in the building process, requiring increased participation of partners and improved support for effectiveness. Three of the OCs are changing the nature of theirs, these were established as bakeries.

In total of the 30 OC's, 17 have their initiative generating functional and generating funds to provide funds to pay electricity and other expenses. The most formidable result this quarter was that all OC Coordinators were trained and received training on financial control of the OC income generating initiative and four books to register costs, income and revenue.

Challenges and Next Steps

All 2011 OCs drafted business plans for their micro-enterprises that need to be reviewed and 2012 OCs need these. Next quarter an improved version of the OC Monitoring System will be introduced and will include an interface for this data.

IND 2.4.4 Number of new micro-entrepreneurial initiatives established and strengthened

*The target for this indicator is 14 new micro-entrepreneurial initiatives established in 2012 and strengthened according to their business plans and with regards to administration, sales and marketing of products. **RESULT= 0 new micro-entrepreneurial initiatives established in 2012.***

After careful consideration and based both on its implementation experience establishing and particularly, supporting income generating initiatives, AJR has decided to not invest in the establishment of additional income generating initiatives under the AJR. This decision was also taken based upon discussions with the CMPVS. Both in Santa Ana and in Chalchuapa, it was voiced by the CMPVs that they did not see a possibility to provide proper follow-up and technical training to potential new income generating initiatives after AJR closes.

Sub-activity 2.5 Conflict Mediation, drug awareness prevention talks and Clubs are provided in schools to restore the school's role in prevention

IND 2.5.1 Number of youth joining youth-driven organizations or clubs that are established aim schools to provide youth with a sense of belonging and identity

*The target for this indicator is that new youth clubs are established in the eleven schools identified in the communities. **RESULT= 16 YOUTH CLUBS ESTABLISHED IN 11 SCHOOLS***

Results

AJR USAID SICA 2012 –NEW CLUBS IN AJR USAID- SICA SCHOOLS AND THEIR PARTICIPANTS								
	Club Name	School Name	Date	Municipality	Community	Club Participants		
						No.	No. M	TOTAL
1	AMIGOS DE LA PAZ	C.E. ANGELA MEDINA GOMEZ	JULY 2012	SANTA ANA	LA EMPALIZADA	15	6	21
2	RAQUETEANDO	C.E. SALVADOR AYALA	JULY 2012	SANTA ANA	GARCIA I	30	14	44
3	ARTE DE MIOS PINCELES	C.E. CASERIO LLANO LARGO, CANTON AYUTA	JULY 2012	SANTA ANA	EL RANCHADOR	25	19	44
4	A TODO RITMO	C.E. CASERIO LLANO LARGO, CANTON AYUTA	JULY 2012	SANTA ANA	EL RANCHADOR	15	22	37
5	PINPONEANDO	C.E. JUAN JOSE BERNAL	AUGUST 2012	SANTA ANA	SAN JOSE UNIDAS	17	12	29
6	CITLALI	C.E. HACIENDA SAN CAYETANO	AUGUST 2012	SANTA ANA	SAN CAYETANO	20	22	42
7	SAN CAYETANO CLUB DE TENIS	C.E. HACIENDA SAN CAYETANO	AUGUST 2012	SANTA ANA	SAN CAYETANO	25	11	36
8	JUVENTUD BAILANDO	C.E. ARNOLDO SERMEÑO	AUGUST 2012	SANTA ANA	LAMATEPEC	21	35	56
9	MANOS CREATIVAS	C.E. ARNOLDO SERMEÑO	AUGUST 2012	SANTA ANA	LAMATEPEC	20	27	47
10	NUEVA GENERACION	C.E. LOMAS DEL TECANA	AUGUST 2012	SANTA ANA	LOMAS DEL TECA	32	15	47
11	CIUDAD DE JADEITAS	C.E. BENITO JUAREZ	AUGUST 2012	CHALCHUAPA	SAN ANTONIO	20	28	48
12	CLUB ESCENICO TAZUMAL	C.E. COL. TAZUMAL	AUGUST 2012	CHALCHUAPA	COL. TAZUMAL II	15	12	27
13	TAZUMAL EN COLORES	C.E. COL. TAZUMAL	AUGUST 2012	CHALCHUAPA	COL. TAZUMAL II	15	17	32
14	SANTA CRUZ	C.E. COL. SANTA CRUZ	AUGUST 2012		CUZCACHAPA	42	22	68
15	RITMO Y VIDA	C.E. COL. LA MIELERA	AUGUST 2012	CHALCHUAPA	BUENA VISTA II	16	19	35
16	COLLAGE DE SUEÑOS	C.E. COL. LA MIELERA	AUGUST 2012	CHLACHUAPA	BUENA VISTA II	17	21	38
		TOTAL				104	112	216

Activities

AJR this quarter established 16 youth clubs in its 11 schools. Below are qualitative inputs on the impacts of these.

What was the school without a club and how is it now that one exists?

For my part and that of fellow teachers, we feel good to be part of this initiative that is so very helpful for young people. It has helped us form a better relationship with them and their parents through better communication. This leads parents to feel more part of the school and be able to help their students. Teachers who are in charge of a club are the coordinators and meet frequently during the week. They meet when they and the students have free time.

--Prof. Roberto from the Hacienda San Cayetano School, Santa Ana.

School Club "Ciudad de Jadeitas" Benito Juarez School Center, Chalchuapa.

A Survey on the Impact of Clubs in School with the Director of the Benito Juarez School Center, Chalchuapa.

In the month of August the club participated in culture and dance festivals performed in the Santa Ana amphitheater. The school club took first place at the district level at a competition involving schools from the western part of the country. In September, the school club participated in the "civic month" in the school. The closing ceremonies were held in the park in Chalchuapa.

How do parents see this project, meaning that their sons or daughters participate in the school club?

The help of the parents is very important because without their support it would be impossible to do this. They see the reality of what is around us, and want their children to have the best opportunities and the further they are from things that can ruin their future; the better it will be for them.

I have seen teachers work closer with the students who are part of a club. Because clubs are formed by students of different grades, friendship has formed because they are no longer just students attending the same school; they now are friend that share in something that they like to do. This they find in the clubs. The teacher shows interest in working with students through the clubs. It is worth mentioning that teachers participate in the clubs in their free time. They are not paid for this work, but they see the effect that this work has on their students and in bettering their school.

Monitoring of School Clubs

In September 2012, dance clubs participated in activities of the civic engagement month. These events were designed and took place by and within the schools. The AJR program officer meets with clubs every two weeks to see the progress they have had. The majority of the activities take place within the schools. This is different from then community clubs who meet every week that deal with social issues such as remaining in school, learning a trade, and review their personal goals.

Challenges/Next Steps

The main challenge of the Clubs for AJR is in involving more youth within them. This is a challenge because although many young people are making use of the club, it is important to relay the message that one can do what they like, and feel good while doing it. Teachers have requested that the school clubs should remain open during school vacations, at least twice a week so that what is learned is not lost. This depends more on the Ministry of Education rather than the teachers themselves.

IND 2.5.2 Selected schools are reached with conflict mediation and drug prevention awareness training

Some of the most important risk factors at the community level are those that lead to youth dropping out of school. AJR decided to take a dual path to work in schools, on the one hand through conflict resolution to youth, teachers and parents and on the other hand by addressing the degradation of the school as a basis for positive growth. The organizations, FUNDASALVA and FUNPRES, co-presented a strategy focused

Indicator	FUNDASALVA TRAINING		FUNPRES TRAINING	
	DRUG AWARENESS		CREATIVE CONFLICT RESOLUTION SKILLS	
	TARGETS NOVEMBER 2012	RESULTS SEPTEMBER 2012	TARGETS NOVEMBER 2012	RESULTS SEPTEMBER 2012
Selected schools are reached with conflict mediation and drug prevention awareness training	11 schools	11 schools	11 schools	11 schools
	2,700 STUDENTS SANTA ANA	2,330 STUDENTS SANTA ANA	340 STUDENTS TRAINED CONFLICT MEDIATION SANTA ANA	385 STUDENTS TRAINED CONFLICT RESOLUTION SANTA ANA
	1,544 STUDENTS CHALCHUAPA	1,189 STUDENTS CHALCHUAPA	160 STUDENTS TRAINED CONFLICT MEDIATION CHALCHUAPA	265 STUDENTS TRAINED CONFLICT RESOLUTION CHALCHUAPA
	TOTAL 4,244 STUDENTS	TOTAL 3,519 STUDENTS	TOTAL 500 STUDENTS TRAINED CONFLICT MEDIATION	TOTAL=650 STUDENTS TRAINED CONFLICT RESOLUTION
	80 TEACHERS SANTA ANA	70 TEACHERS SANTA ANA	68 TEACHERS SANTA ANA	132 TEACHERS SANTA ANA TRAINED CONFLICT RESOLUTION
	45 TEACHERS CHALCHUAPA	42 TEACHERS CHALCHUAPA	35 TEACHERS CHALCHUAPA	56 TEACHERS CHALCHUAPA TRAINED CONFLICT RESOLUTION
	TOTAL 125 TEACHERS	TOTAL 112 TEACHERS	TOTAL 103 TEACHERS TRAINED	TOTAL 188 TEACHERS TRAINED CONFLICT RESOLUTION
	127 SANTA ANA PARENTS, LEADERS TRAINED	1,313 SANTA ANA PARENTS, LEADERS TRAINED	98 SANTA ANA PARENTS LEADERS AND MENTORS TRAINED	43 SANTA ANA PARENTS TRAINED CONFLICT RESOLUTION
	73 CHALCHUAPA PARENTS, LEADERS TRAINED	539 CHALCHUAPA PARENTS, LEADERS TRAINED	52 CHALCHUAPA PARENTS LEADERS AND MENTORS TRAINED	6 CHALCHUAPA PARENTS TRAINED CONFLICT RESOLUTION
	TOTAL= 200 PARENTS, LEADERS AND CIVIL POPULATION	TOTAL=1,852 PARENTS PARENTS, LEADERS TRAINED	150 TOTAL PARENTS LEADERS AND MENTORS TRAINED	49 TOTAL PARENTS TRAINED CONFLICT RESOLUTION

on conflict resolution and mediation and drug prevention training in eleven schools in two municipalities. The results this quarter by both groups are no less than highly impressive.

Results

The accompanying chart shows a breadth of results which surpassed targets both for FUNDASALVA as well as for FUNPRES. FUNDASALVA provided ten training workshops including on topics that include teamwork, effective communication and drug prevention training to some 3,519 students (1812M/1707F) across the municipalities—defying the odds of rampant desertion rates at some 20% by kids attending school in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa. During these training sessions, it was not uncommon for youth to listen to prevention talks through the fencing of open classrooms. FUNPRES reached some 650 youth (332M/318F) training them in creative conflict resolution skills. In Santa Ana 104 youth attended advanced training.

As many as 2,293 (1,192M/1,101F) youth in Santa Ana and 964 (476M/488F) youth in Chalchuapa were trained to strengthen social skills including on co-existence, interpersonal relations and self-esteem workshops, prior to taking RCC training. Additionally some 83 youth (52F/31M) in Santa

Ana and 34 youth (18M/16F) in Chalchuapa accessed acute psychological counseling services offered by FUNPRES in the municipalities.

Activities

FUNDASALVA

- Focused heavily on its five workshops with addressing team work and effective communication this quarter reaching 3,399 youth trained on team work (1668M/1731F); 3,399 youth trained on cooperation (1668M/1731F); 3,105 youth trained on effective communication skills (1536M/1569F) and 3,105 trained on listening skills (1536M/1569F).
- Training on Drug Use Prevention; with 3,108 total youth receiving resilience training (1,554M/1,554F); 3,108 total youth receiving leadership training (1,554M/1,554F) and some 3,227 youth hearing the testimonial of an ex-gang member and addict of drugs.(1,629M/1,598F)
- Training also emphasized Use and Abuse of Drugs with 2,408 (1,695M/1,603F) youth receiving a workshop on the causes and effects of drug use and the same number receiving a separate workshop on the classification of illegal substances.
- Reached 1,915 parents (218M/1,725F) with training on how to proceed when children exhibit symptoms of drug use.
- Reached 112 Teachers (49M/63F) educating them on the prevention of drug and identifying those using drugs.
- FUNDASALVA's eleven volunteer third and fourth year students of psychology made up an amazing and strong part of their team, as did seven trainers from *Trabajemos Por La Paz* (Working for Peace), several Break Dance experts used in skits and training sessions.

FUNPRES

- Focused heavily on providing social skills training to 4-8 grade youth students in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa through their methodology that includes, Shaping my Community; Japanese Bamboo (exercises in patience and perseverance); The Tree of Violence and Non-Violence (interactive analysis of violence in the community); The Power of Transformation (I and II) (Transforming violent behavior); We are all Different (accepting change); My personal Shield (How to resolve differences for youth); My Dreams.
- Basic Creative Conflict Resolution Training (RCC) has been provided to teachers and targets have been reached in eight of eleven schools in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa. In Santa Ana, FUNPRES has also provided Advanced Training. According to two teachers, they aspired to taking advanced training in order to understand even better how to resolve conflict in the classroom. Sixty six teachers in Santa Ana have received advanced training.
- Basic Creative Conflict Resolution Training (RCC) has been provided to 7-11 grade students and targets have been reached in eight of eleven schools in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa. FUNPRES worked in one school in July, five in August and one in September.
- Advanced Creative Conflict Resolution Training (RCC) has been provided to 100 (53M/47F) students in one school in Santa Ana in September.
- Basic Creative Conflict Resolution Training (RCC) has been provided to 43 parents (10M/33F) in Santa Ana.
- Advanced Creative Conflict Resolution Training (RCC) has been provided to 42 community leaders (23 M/19F) in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa.
- FUNPRES has held meetings to prepare a Coexistence Manual in different schools. These meetings have been attended by faculty members, parents and mothers and students from

different grades. The meetings have been moving step by step to develop a Student Handbook and disseminate to the entire student population. Commitment has been shown by CMPV members for the development and implementation of the Student Handbook, taking into account all the contributions of the three sectors involved.

- Crisis Intervention and psychological counseling has been provided to a total of 83(52M/31F) youth in Santa Ana and 34 (18M/16F) in Chalchuapa, but also to two teachers (2F) and 22 parents (2M/20F). In the case of youth counseled, problems include family problems: poor communication, sexual harassment and abuse and various behavior problems including aggression.

INFORMAL IMPACT SURVEY FUNPRES OF SCHOOL PRINCIPALS COLLABORATING WITH CONFLICT MEDIATION IN SCHOOLS PROJECT		
Question	School	Response
What benefits have been seen in improving the discipline of the students with the project?	Dr. Salvador Ayala	It has improved the students' personal relationships and discipline has improved.
	Ángela Medina Gómez	Improved positive relationships, greater coexistence and respect
	Lomas de Tecana	More collaboration of students in class.
	Hacienda San Cayetano	The student is aware of his own actions
	Juan José Bernal	It has improved the academic level and conduct and students reflect joy.
	Caserío Llano Largo	Some youth are more accessible, follow indications, present their views.
	Prof. José Arnoldo Sermeño	There has been a change in behavior.
What improvements are observed in the teachers with the project?	Dr. Salvador Ayala	It has strengthened the teacher's attitude positively in their daily work, the coexistence relations between teachers and students has improved.
	Ángela Medina Gómez	Mayor relationship, positive coexistence and harmony.
	Lomas de Tecana	There are no problems between teachers.
	Hacienda San Cayetano	Increased participation and enthusiasm.
	Juan José Bernal	Less scolding of students, they arrive on time, do not miss school
	Caserío Llano Largo	More awareness and flexibility in dealing with problems that young people show
	Prof. José Arnoldo Sermeño	Better communication and improved ability to deal with students
What improvements are observed in the mothers and fathers with the project?	Dr. Salvador Ayala	Full disposition to participate in the project.
	Ángela Medina Gómez	Closer ties with the school.
	Lomas de Tecana	The project has been well received.
	Hacienda San Cayetano	It has been observed that parents are better involved with their children.
	Juan José Bernal	Parents visit the school.
	Caserío Llano Largo	There are parents who do not support the project.
	Prof. José Arnoldo Sermeño	They are being trained.

Challenges

FUNDASALVA

- FUNDASALVA began working with parents this quarter and learned that to invite parents to come to drug prevention talks did not produce attendance unless it was combined with the collection of grades. When they learned this, they adapted its approach and increased turnout rates.
- Psychological counseling is needed in schools, but because participation is voluntary, few students realize that they have a need. This is evident by negative student behavior, particularly among those with a history of drug use, low intellectual output, integration, and lack of communication.
- The project has not been able to fully integrate parents into the prevention system, because it requires additional interventions.
- In assertive communication training it became obvious that students do not know how to effectively communicate.
- Leadership training this quarter demonstrated that youth were unable to identify positive aspects in a leader, and when they were asked to signal to a classmate that possessed these traits they could not.
- The drug prevention training was a major focus point this quarter with regards training. FUNDASALVA discovered youth outside the classroom where training was taking place, using drugs. This demonstrates the gravity of this problem. Given that this program has been an awareness program, communities must be informed of the consequences of drugs and prevention interventions must reach the individual, group and family realms in order to be successful.
- This program did not contemplate an intervention or rehabilitation aspect, however this would have been useful given need for this and use of drugs in and around schools.

FUNPRES

- Due to the celebrations for the month of Independence, several workshops were rescheduled or delayed. Directors requested new dates and spaces to develop workshops for completing missing ones.
- At the community level, the biggest challenge is the availability of many of the leaders and women leaders to participate in workshops, for many due to lack of time. For this reason the workshops are being developed on weekends and on the schedules they determine.

Next Steps

FUNDASALVA

- The Base Committees, which includes parents, teachers and community leaders, aims to serve as a medium and long term purpose with regards to drug use. FUNDASALVA will be working on the formation of committees of each school Bases output before vacation.
- A murals competition is contemplated in October as are posters on drug prevention designed by youth.
- Preparation for Prevention March in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa, October 24-25, 2012.

FUNPRES

- Continue coordination meetings with Directors of the eleven schools.
- Continue to develop Advanced RCC for teachers and students of schools. Psychological orientations will also for those that require it.

- Develop RCC Mediation workshops with the mediation team already trained at each school, and begin to create a venue for mediation provision in schools.
- Develop Basic and Advanced RCC workshops with parents and mothers in schools.
- Community Psychologists continue to train leaders and community leaders, according to schedule in advance.
- Psychological orientation will continue for those that require it.
- Preparation for the Violence Prevention March in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa, scheduled for October 24-25, 2012.

Sub-activity 2.6: Establishment of new "Por Mi Barrio" Outreach Centers, Strengthening of Existing OCs

AJR established 31 Outreach Centers in El Salvador by September 2012. The network will be expanded in the implementation municipalities in 2012 to a total of 38 operational Outreach Centers³.

IND 2.6.1 Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities

The target for this indicator is *twelve new Outreach Centers established in the AJR target communities*. **RESULT= EIGHT OC'S OPERATIONAL, AND FOUR PENDING INAUGURATION.**

Progress Establishment New OCs 2012 AJR USAID-SICA						
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2012						
		OC	APPROVED USAID	COORD HIRED	OPERATIONAL	INAUGURATION
1	SANTA ANA	Lomas de Tecana (2012)	✓	✓	✓	✓ JUNE 7, 2012
2		La Empalizada (2012)	✓	✓	✓	✓ JUNE 30, 2012
3		Planes del Ranchador (2012)	✓	✓	✓	✓ JULY 5, 2012
4		La Unión (2012)	✓	✓	✓	✓ JULY 10, 2012
5		Santa Claudia (2012)	✓	✓	✓	✓ AUGUST 28, 2012
6		Lamatepec (2012)	✓	✓	☒	☒ OCTOBER 30, 2012
7		Río Zarco (2012) FORMERLY EL CARMEN CHILLIN	✓	☒	☒	☒ INAUG DATE PENDING
8	CHALCHUAPA	Cuzcachapa (2012)	✓	✓	✓	☒ INAUGURATION PENDING*
9		Buena Vista II (2012)	✓	✓	✓	✓ AUGUST 23, 2012
10		Loma Linda (2012)	✓	☒	☒	☒ PARTNER BEING IDENTIFIED
11		Tazumal II (2012)	✓	☒	☒	☒ INAUG DATE DEPENDS ON REMODELING CASA COMUNAL
12	EL CONGO	Barrio La Cruz (2012)	✓	✓	✓	✓ AUGUST 29, 2012

As of September 30, 2012, all new OCs to be established under the project, had been approved by USAID and eight were operational. Six new OCs became operational by the end of this quarter.

³ By December 2012 AJR will have established 38 TOTAL OCS. (17 IN SANTA ANA, 9 IN CHALCHUAPA, 3 IN EL CONGO, 1 IN LA LIBERTAD, 2 IN MEJICANOS, 1 IN SAN SALVADOR, 2 IN SOYAPANGO, 1 IN APOPA Y 2 IN NAHUIZALCO).

These included Planes del Ranchador; La Unión and Santa Claudia in Santa Ana and Cuzcachapa and Buena Vista II in Chalchuapa. Lastly Barrio La Cruz became operational in El Congo.

Of the new OCs to become operational, only Cuzcachapa is pending inauguration, the five other OCs were inaugurated this quarter. Of the twelve total OC's to be established in 2012 under this indicator, two of the OCs to be funded by AJR are not yet operational. Lamatepec in Santa Ana and Loma Linda in Chalchuapa, both will become operational next quarter. Two OCs that are being funded by the municipalities of Santa Ana and Chalchuapa and who will receive only technical assistance from AJR, are also not yet operational. Thirty one OCs were operational by September 30, 2012.

New Outreach Centers Inaugurated this Quarter

1. **Planes del Ranchador / Santa Ana OC** was inaugurated on July 7, 2012 in a ceremony attended by the Pastor of the partner church of the OC, AJR, the CMPV and a full street of community members. The coordinator of this Center is very apt at his job. Greater support is needed and follow-up by the Municipal Monitoring and Evaluation Officers (OME) to enhance the development of its potential. The gang has a very broad domain in the community, so it is common for young people to relate to them. The OC will be able to reach students who may be thinking about joining. The principal of the school is very involved in the OC as are the partners. The faith-based partner is providing values training. The OC was featured in a special piece on OCs in *El Diario de Hoy* this quarter. In Planes El Ranchador in its first quarter, 166 beneficiaries at the OC were registered and 19 volunteers. Some 2,244 beneficiary hours and 873 volunteer hours were registered. Some 56 youth attended computer training, 22 tutoring and 11 values development among other activities at the Center.
2. **La Union/Santa Ana OC** was inaugurated on July 10, 2012, in the presence of an enthusiastic community, CPMV, ADESCO and AJR La Union. The ADESCO must learn play a participatory function in addition to one of just control and the faith-based partner will need to be more active in the OC. Follow-up is needed by the Municipal Monitoring and Evaluation Officers (OMEs). Six monitoring visits were dedicated to preparations over the quarter. In La Union in its first quarter, 148 beneficiaries at the OC have been registered and 17 volunteers. Some 4,008 beneficiary hours and 540 volunteer hours were registered. Some 35 youth attended computer training, 9 tutoring and 83 values development among other activities at the Center.
3. **Santa Claudia/Santa Ana OC** was inaugurated on August 21, 2012. The faith-based partner, Iglesia Elim, guided painting of the premises. The gang is present and still dominant in the community. No complications have emerged into the Center's third month of operations. Attendance rates by youth are high. This OC sits at the edge of a soccer field and borders on the Colonia San Jose Unidas, also an AJR implementation community. The center hosted the training of Coordinators from Santa Ana and El Congo in the new Monitoring and Evaluation System. Seven monitoring visits were dedicated to preparing the Center. Five monitoring visits were dedicated to preparations over the quarter. In Santa Claudia in its first quarter of operations, 144 beneficiaries at the OC have been registered and 9 volunteers. Some 2,137 beneficiary hours and 276 volunteer hours were registered. Some 53 youth attended computer training, and 23 played sports among other activities at the Center.



4. **Buena Vista II/ Chalchuapa** was inaugurated on August 23, 2012. This OC is located in an area where gangs have been active. Political differences between community and municipality have been challenging, as well as past conflicts between municipality and community. In the OC's first month, there were unconfirmed rumors a gang member entered the premises with a gun. The incident was inadequately responded to by the police and the CMPV lacked confidence in the young OC Coordinator. All of this temporarily destabilized the OC. AJR worked closely with the CMPV, partners and the coordinator and recommended actions for this difficulty to be overcome. The Coordinator of the OC maintained his post until September 2012. Eight monitoring visits were dedicated to the Center over the quarter. In Buena Vista II, 129 beneficiaries at the OC have been registered and 29 volunteers. Challenges in operations of the center have hampered proper registration of beneficiary and volunteer hours. This will be corrected coming quarter.
5. **Barrio La Cruz/El Congo (Municipality funded)** This Outreach Center was especially requested by the new Mayor of El Congo and was inaugurated on August 29, 2012. The Center has had strong operations and the microenterprise gym has seen high attendance by youth, some on the verge of joining gangs. As the other OCs in El Congo, it is important that the municipality let the faith-based partner take a leading role in the OC. In Barrio La Cruz in its first quarter, 216 beneficiaries at the OC have been registered and 29 volunteers. Some 608 beneficiary hours and 132 volunteer hours were registered. Some 165 were registered as positively using their free time through recreation at the Center.

Pending OCs

6. **Lamatepec/Santa Ana** This new OC has been delayed. Equipment for the OC has been bought and will be placed once a modification is made to the space where the OC will be located, which is adjacent to a police station. Although the responsibility to find a sustainability partner rested with the CMPV, it was unable to act quickly enough. AJR will work with this Center and CMPV to obtain an inauguration date as soon as possible.
7. **Rio Zarco/Santa Ana (Municipal funded)** This Outreach Center is on track for opening and operations next quarter. It has identified a faith-based partner and the ADESCO is involved in its role as a partner in the Center. Supplies are set to be purchased locally in the municipality.
8. **Loma Linda/Chalchuapa** By the end of June 2012, this OC had started operations although it lacked a sustainability partner. The first choice partner, Santos de los Últimos Días church, did not have a presence in the community itself. A second option that was explored and the Eben Ezer church was chosen as the OC partner. AJR will work with this Center and CMPV to obtain an inauguration date as soon as possible.
9. **Tazumal II/Chalchuapa⁴ (Municipality funded).** By the end of June 2012, this OC was underway. The proposal for the Center was completed, the FBO, Iglesia de Dios was very involved in the refurbishing of the Community House and a good working relationship had

⁴ In July 2012, after the OC for Tazumal II had been approved by USAID, the CMPV in Chalchuapa requested that Tazumal II be funded by the CMPV and that the funds approved for this OC be officially transferred to the grant for the OC, Loma Linda

been established with the ADESCO. The inauguration date has not yet been planned given pending refurbishment of the space for the OC.

Challenges/Next Steps

The final four OCs will be inaugurated early in the next quarter. Additionally, at the time of this writing preparations are underway to potentially implement additional OCs as a result of reallocation of uncommitted funds by CMPVs.

AJR USAID-SICA	
CARSI El Salvador	
Number of New Outreach Centers funded	FY2012
El Salvador CARSI	
	8
NOTES: As of September 30, 2012, twelve of the twelve OCs to be established under the project, had been approved by USAID and <u>eight</u> were operational. These were Planes del Ranchador; La Unión; Lomas de Tecana; La Empalizada and Santa Claudia in Santa Ana and Cuzcachapa and Buena Vista II in Chalchuapa. Lastly Barrio La Cruz became operational in El Congo. , <u>Two</u> of the OCs to be funded by AJR are not yet operational, Lamatepec in Santa Ana and Loma Linda in Chalchuapa. <u>Two</u> OCs that are being funded by the municipalities of Santa Ana and Chalchuapa and who will receive only technical assistance from AJR, are also not yet operational.	

IND 2.6.2 Number of Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services

The target for this indicator is that all 34 Outreach Centers established in the AJR target communities will access technical assistance by AJR, training for micro-entrepreneurial initiatives and strengthening grants

Activities

Two monthly Monitoring Meetings were held during the period with OCs. The third monthly meeting was delayed as a result of training in the new OC Monitoring System. Strengthening of OCs this quarter focused on AJR's Transition for Work methodology and the new System.

Next Steps

Early next quarter a new Monitoring Meeting will be held with all of the OC's nationally, in previous months meetings were being held by municipality. Training next quarter for Coordinators in the west (Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo) will include in a comprehensive course on Microsoft Office being provided for eight weeks.

IND 2.6.3 Number of volunteers working to provide prevention services in OCs

The target for this indicator is 100 new volunteers providing their time to existing and new Outreach Centers established in the AJR target communities.

This quarter a total of 120 new volunteers (78M/42 F) had dedicated their time to providing prevention services through the operational OCs.

IND 2.6.4 Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time in Outreach Centers and through prevention sports activities

The target for this indicator is 905 new youth accessing positive use of free time in existing and new Outreach Centers.

This quarter 1,400 new at-risk youth (847M/553F) accessed positive use of free time through operational existing OCs. Last quarter AJR reported 349 new youth had accessed positive use of free time at OCs.

Challenges/Next Steps

With the opening of new OC's this quarter new volunteers have been and will continue to be recruited. With the start of sports for prevention activities, new volunteers will also be engaged.

ALIANZA JOVENEN REGIONAL STATUS OUTREACH CENTERS SEPTEMBER 30, 2012															
MUNICIPALITY	OUTREACH CENTER	BENEFICIARIES OCS							VOLUNTEERISM OCS						
		# BENEFICIARIES			HOURS				# VOLUNTEERS			HOURS			
		# BENS JULY 2012	# BENS AUG 2012	# BENS SEPT 2012	# HOURS JULY 2012	# HOURS AUG 2012	# HOURS SEPT 2012	TOTAL HOURS BEN QUARTER	# VOLS JULY 2012	# VOLS AUG 2012	# VOLS SEPT 2012	# HOURS JULY 2012	# HOURS AUG 2012	# HOURS SEPT 2012	TOTAL HOURS VOL QUARTER
Santa Ana	LA PROVIDENCIA	85	90	107	1,395	1,950	2,322	5,667	9	8	7	229	156	128	513
Santa Ana	SAN CAYETANO	97	84	108	730	790	954	2,474	11	11	9	372	387	308	1,067
Santa Ana	SAN JOSE UNIDAS	47	47	48	299	315	247	861	3	5	2	134	72	24	230
Santa Ana	BUENA VISTA III	0	0	63	0	0	2,275	2,275	0	0	1	0	0	112	112
Santa Ana	SAN ANTONIO II	87	83	87	1,532	1,126	1,205	3,863	10	9	8	158	130	126	414
Santa Ana	SANTA TERESA	69	67	78	1,413	1,569	853	3,835	1	1	2	311	309	184	804
Santa Ana	LA EMPALIZADA	82	76	65	495	909	760	2,164	0	0	7	0	0	192	192
Santa Ana	SANTA CLAUDIA	0	0	132	0	0	1,472	1,472	0	0	7	0	0	219	219
Santa Ana	EL RANCHADOR	74	117	98	322	840	591	1,753	12	14	23	189	257	425	871
Santa Ana	LA UNION	105	114	97	953	1,596	1,034	3,583	13	12	7	169	246	109	524
Santa Ana	LOMAS DE TECANA	31	46	35	200	412	311	923	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Ana	CUZCACHAPA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Ana	BARRIO LA CRUZ	0	0	120	0	0	392	392	0	0	7	0	0	132	132
Chalchuapa	ARGENTINA	50	70	48	904	1,415	644	2,963	3	3	3	48	58	44	150
Chalchuapa	SANTA ANITA	82	88	85	731	636	496	1,863	9	7	9	86	122	117	325
Chalchuapa	GARCIA I	62	61	61	1,342	1,160	1,177	3,679	16	14	4	613	370	120	1,103
Chalchuapa	TAZUMAL I	266	269	233	5,189	5,244	3,083	13,516	10	11	12	2,014	2,062	2,603	6,679
Chalchuapa	SANTA RITA	101	81	79	669	401	319	1,389	10	7	8	102	57	96	255
Chalchuapa	LAS BRISAS	148	118	67	1,313	663	582	2,558	13	9	6	185	222	99	506
Chalchuapa	LAS VICTORIAS I	119	134	189	5,567	5,768	7,016	18,351	6	7	9	523	541	140	1,204
Chalchuapa	BUENA VISTA II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nahuizalco	NAHUIZALCO	5	8	12	15	24	54	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nahuizalco	EL CALVARIO	60	0	0	796	0	0	796	4	0	0	40	0	0	40
Apopa	CHINTUC	0	10	96	0	20	3,450	3,470	0	0	4	0	0	305	305
Colon	LOURDES COLON	110	0	94	1,467	0	722	2,189	21	0	19	323	0	227	550
San Salvador	MELENDEZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Salvador	BARRIO LOURDES	18	19	0	157	117	0	274	6	6	0	228	300	0	528
San Salvador	13-ene	0	37	0	0	459	0	459	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soyapango	SAN JOSE I	0	103	34	0	612	185	797	0	1	0	0	20	0	20
		1,698	1,722	2,036	25,489	26,026	30,144	81,659	157	125	154	5,724	5,309	5,710	16,743
Data generated using AJR USAID-SICA 2012 online OC Monitoring and Evaluation System.															
NOTES--															
The OCS Cuzcachapa and Buena Vista have had technical difficulties reporting using the Monitoring System, this is being address directly with the OCS.															
The OC Melendez is not currently active and is seeking new partners.															

IND 2.6.5 OC Network with legal standing and trained to begin managing OCs

*The target for this indicator is that an OC network can strengthen OCs as an entity with necessary administrative and other capacities is formalized and operating .**RESULT= Board of the Network of OCs was elected by vote.***

Activities

On July 6, 2012 a meeting was held to discuss the by-laws for the formation of the OCs network. On July 12, 2012, the Board was formed and on September 12 the by-laws of the Association were sent to a notary.

Results

On July 12, the board of the OCs Network was elected by vote, which has to be ratified by the General Assembly, once the Association of OCs is constituted.



The Board was formed with the following members:

- President: Jorge Meléndez (Iglesia Roca Fuerte) with 9 votes. He leads the Church and is Pastor Marlon Sanchez delegate for the three OCs in Chalchuapa.
- Treasurer: Carlos Silva (Caristatico) with 16 votes in the second round against Hector Rivas (Argentina ADESCO I), is currently a member of CDA San Antonio II, an expert in finance and administration employed by the City of Santa Ana
- Secretary: Vanessa de Paz (CMPV Chalchuapa) with 9 votes, current CMPV assistant and lawyer by profession.
- Board Member I: Hector Rivas (ADESCO Argentina) with three votes in the second round against Carlos Silva.
- Board Member II: Carolina Miranda (CMPV Santa Ana) with 6 votes, currently Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (OME)
- Board Member Alternate I: Pedro Sifontes (Elim Church) with 2 votes, partner of the Ranchador CDA.
- Board Member Alternate II: Deysi Ramirez (CMPV The Congo) with 1 vote CMPV current coordinator of El Congo.

Next Steps

In October a General Assembly of the OC Network and Board will be held and the Network will be officially constituted. The documents will then be sent to the appropriate GOES office for legalization purposes. AJR will look for office space for the Network, identify a Coordinator and equip the office.

IND 2.6.6 Opportunities for employment/ income generation facilitated for OC youth and volunteers

The target for this indicator is that 200 at-risk youth and volunteers are accessing opportunities for employment **RESULT =THREE YOUTH EMPLOYED THROUGH JOB FAIR IN CHALCHUAPA**

Activities

AJR and the CMPV conducted a job fair with the company RedFox in Chalchuapa. The fair was attended by about 30 young people from the intervention communities and over 400 other people from the rest of the municipality. Three youth from Chalchuapa were employed in different companies and 10 entered the training process of the company as a result of RedFox job fair. The three youth were employed August, ten were reported by the community of Las Victorias last week.

Challenges/Next Steps

Beneficiaries of in Chalchuapa will participate in a second job fair in Chalchuapa. They will also begin training youth in transition for work and linking youth to opportunities through OCs.

IND 2.7.1 "Amigo de Cora" Mentorship program expanded to provide youth with guidance in communities

The target for this indicator is that 70 new Mentors be trained and guide at-risk youth in the implementation communities in addition to 71 previously trained Mentors being strengthened in their capacity to work as mentors.

RESULT= 119 NEW MENTORS TRAINED (67M/52F)

Activities

TRAINING OF NEW MENTORS JULY-SEPTEMBER 2012						
DATE TRAINING	LOCATION TRAINING	MUNICIPALITY	No. M	No. F	TOTAL	TEACHERS (YES OR NO)
APRIL-JUN 2012		Santa Ana	10	5	15	NO
APRIL-JUN 2013		Chalchuapa	0	0	0	NO
APRIL-JUN 2014		El Congo	7	14	21	NO
11/07/2012	HOTEL TOLTECA	Santa Ana	17	13	30	SI
04/08/2012	HOTEL TOLTECA	Santa Ana	20	11	31	NO
18/08/2012	HOSTAL LAS FLORES	Chalchuapa	13	9	22	NO
TOTAL			67	52	119	

Above are the results to date of the training of new Mentors. Three trainings were held this period. Monitoring was conducted to the homes of Mentors because it has proven very difficult to have mentors come to formal meetings for monitoring. Mentors trained during the period all received a Mentors Kit and Administrative Notebook to track Mentees and progress. The mentors' kit, consists of: 1 briefcase, 1 notebook, pens, polo shirt with logo and cap. Group monitoring was

conducted in the municipality of Santa Ana in the month of July, with an attendance of nine mentors, the agenda for the day consisted of: strengthening the content and methodology of the program, identifying the difficulties encountered by Mentors, pending delivery of kits and identifying mentees by each mentor, etc. Group monitoring was conducted in the municipality of El Congo in July, with an attendance of five mentors, the agenda for the day was to the same format used in the monitoring of Santa Ana, this day also invite the protection of some of them applied to a survey of protected and performing assay filling AJR overall tab. Monitoring was conducted with 24 Mentors/teachers at the 11 schools.

Challenges/Next Steps

- 46 mentors were not able to be visited on home visits. AJR will plan a monitoring tour with OMEs during the next quarter in order to reach all Mentors.
- The CMPVs have trouble convening group monitoring meetings. AJR will work on this during the coming period and will do this working with the AJR Mentorship technical officer and OMEs.

"I'm very happy with what they are doing in y school, my teacher chose me because I live with my grandmother, the mother of my dad and I have many problems I feel understood and am helped with my stuff, I have no trust with my grandmother and I was struggling with my boyfriend. My teacher knows and advises me...my teacher is very good with things I tell her. "

MARCELA GUADALUPE ZOMETA, MENTEE OF TEACHER WHO IS MENTOR--AJR USAID SICA

CHALCHUAPA,BENITO JUAREZ SCHOOL

MONITORING MENTORS JULY-SEPTEMBER 2012							
1	14/07/2012	CMPV	Santa Ana	6	3	9	NO
2	21/07/2012	MONITORING OF COMMUNITY MENTORS	El Congo	3	3	6	NO
3	JULY-SEPT 2012	MONITORING OF 24 TEACHERS AT 11 SCHOOLS	Santa Ana y Chalchuapa	17	13	30	SI
4	JULY-SEPT 2012	MONITORING IN 26 COMMUNITIES OF 78 MENTORS	Santa Ana, Chalchuapa y el Congo	46	32	78	NO

IND 2.7.2 Community Infrastructure for Prevention Refurbished in Schools and Communities through AJR support

*The target for this indicator is seven community based infrastructure projects and eleven school-based infrastructure projects supported. **RESULT=6 INFRASTRUCTURE PREVENTION PROJECTS COMPLETED, 8 IN PROGRESS. RESULT= 11 INFRASTRUCTURE PREVENTION PROJECTS AT SCHOOLS COMPLETED***

"Our school is nice. The truth is that with your help, we are making better use of the little space we have for youth. This project is going to be inaugurated, we want youth to celebrate together... before the end of the school year. We will meet with parents to open the school during the vacation, so youth can use this area for sports during that period under the care of parents."

María Ercilia Quinteros, DirectorSchool, San Jose Unidas Santa Ana

Community-based prevention infrastructure projects

Activities

During July- September 2012, the implementation of community-based prevention infrastructure projects has been very positive in the municipalities of Santa Ana and Chalchuapa. In the case of Santa Ana, despite the financial difficulties encountered initially, AJR achieved an agreement and set a timetable for implementation of the works. In Santa Ana meetings with the Mayor and the municipal internal support team has been cause for project success.

In Chlahcuapa, there has been no difficulty, on the contrary, the anticipated support allocation of human resources and financial support from the Municipality has facilitated the execution of infrastructure for prevention. Several projects have been constructed with significant extra support. Meetings about the projects were discussed at length with the CMPV Coordinator. In exceptional cases, the was also involved in infrastructure meetings, as in Cuscachapa, the infrastructure project for which will be taken over by the municipality with these funds spent in the other four communities.

Challenges/ Next Steps

Community based prevention infrastructure projects

- In Santa Ana, the challenge is that bureaucratic processes inside the municipality with regards to counterpart and general contributions are overcome, this includes the contracting of external subcontractors to finish works.
- In Chalchuapa, the scope of work will need to be completed next quarter.

The following Community-based prevention infrastructure projects are in process:

1. Improvement of school sports area

No. of visits / meetings AJR 5

Inauguration Date October 31, 012-- PROJECT ON SCHEDULE

Lomas de Tecana, Santa Ana

\$ 4,252.61 \$ COUNTERPART AGREED

2. Floor and wall construction pedestrian sidewalks

No. of visits / meetings AJR 3

Inauguration Date September 30, 2012-- PROJECT FINALIZED

Lomas de Tecana, Santa Ana

La Providencia, Santa Ana

\$ 1,585.46 \$ COUNTERPART AGREED



3. Improvement of green and netted BKB court

No. of visits / meetings AJR 1

Inauguration Date November 30, 2012-- PROJECT SCHEDULED TO START SECOND WEEK OCTOBER

Planes del Ranchador

\$ 3,997.37 \$ COUNTERPART AGREED

4. Improvement of recreational green area and construction of BKB field

No. of visits / meetings AJR 1

Inauguration Date November 30, 2012-- PROJECT SCHEDULED TO START SECOND WEEK OCTOBER

La Empalizada, Santa Ana

\$ 9,908.76 \$ COUNTERPART AGREED

5. Reconstruction of Community House for OC

No. of visits / meetings AJR 1

Inauguration Date November 30, 2012-- PROJECT SCHEDULED TO START SECOND WEEK OCTOBER

La Union, Santa Ana

\$ 11,602.03 \$ COUNTERPART AGREED

6. Refurbishment of Community House for OC

No. of visits / meetings 4

Inauguration Preview Date August 31, 2012-- PROJECT IN PROCESS

Colonia Santa Ana Lamatepec

\$ 6,815.88 \$ COUNTERPART AGREED



7. Refurbishment of Community House /Bathroom Built

No. of visits / meetings AJR 4

Inauguration Date August 31, 2012-- PROJECT FINALIZED

Colonia Santa Claudia, Santa Ana

COUNTERPART AGREED \$ 573.97 USD



8. Improvement of Sports Field

No. of visits / meetings AJR 3

Inauguration Date August 31, 2012-- -- PROJECT FINALIZED

Buena Vista III, Chalchuapa

COUNTERPART AGREED \$1,543.17



9. Improvement of Sports Field
 No. of visits / meetings AJR 3
Inauguration Date August 31, 2012-- -- PROJECT FINALIZED
 Buena Vista II, Chalchuapa
COUNTERPART AGREED \$ 2,115.09



10. Construction Fencing and Gates
 No. of visits / meetings AJR 2
Inauguration Date August 31, 2012-- -- PROJECT FINALIZED
 Loma Linda, Chalchuapa
COUNTERPART AGREED \$ 1065.82



11. Construction Fencing and Gates
 No. of visits / meetings AJR 2
Inauguration Date August 31, 2012-- -- PROJECT FINALIZED
 San Antonio, Chalchuapa
COUNTERPART AGREED \$ 1065.82



12. Construction Fencing Futbol Rapida
 No. of visits / meetings AJR 2
Inauguration Date August 31, 2012-- -- PROJECT SUSPENDED FUNDS TO BE USED OTHER COMMUNITIES
 Cuzcachapa, Chalchuapa
COUNTERPART AGREED \$ 23, 573.67

13. Reconstruction of Community House for OC
 No. of visits / meetings AJR 1
Inauguration Date November 30, 2012-- -- PROJECT SUSPENDED FUNDS TO BE USED OTHER COMMUNITIES Cuzcachapa, Chalchuapa
COUNTERPART AGREED \$ 5,000

14. Reconstruction of Community House for OC
 No. of visits / meetings AJR 1
Inauguration Date November 30, 2012-- -- PROJECT SUSPENDED FUNDS TO BE USED OTHER COMMUNITIES
 Tazumal II, Chalchuapa
COUNTERPART AGREED \$ 5,000



School-based prevention infrastructure projects

Each of these projects in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa has a counterpart contribution of \$1,000 that was agreed to. Four visits were made by AJR to the schools to work with

1. Salvador Ayala Center School / sports infrastructure equipment

Inauguration Date July 19, 2012-- -- PROJECT FINALIZED

Santa Ana Garcia I and Argentina



2. Juan Jose Bernal School / Adequacy of physical space to practice different sports

Inauguration Date September 27, 2012-- -- PROJECT FINALIZED

San Jose Santa Ana



3. Hacienda San Cayetano School / Recovery of band instruments for peace

Inauguration Date August 31, 2012-- -- PROJECT FINALIZED

Hacienda San Cayetano Santa Ana



4. Caserío Llano Largo School/ Rescuing my Peace Band

El Rachador, Santa Ana

Inauguration Date August 31, 2012-- -- PROJECT FINALIZED



5. Angela Medina Gomez School / Equipment Recreation Area

Inauguration Date August 31, 2012-- -- PROJECT FINALIZED

La Esperanza Santa Ana



6. Professor Jose Arnoldo Sermeño School/ Improvement recreation rooms

Inauguration Date August 31, 2012-- -- PROJECT FINALIZED

Lamatepec Santa Ana.



**7. Lomas de Centro Escolar Tecana /
equipment table tennis room**
**Inauguration Date July 27, 2012-- -- PROJECT
FINALIZED**
Colonia Lomas de Santa Ana Tecana



**8. La Mielera School / Roofing
Improvement**
**Inauguration August 24, 2012-- --
PROJECT FINALIZED**
Col. Buena Vista 2, 3 and Loma Linda



**9. Colonia Santa Cruz School /
Recreational space equipment**
**Inauguration August 24, 2012-- -- PROJECT
FINALIZED**
Cuzcachapa Chalchuapa



**10. Tazumal School/ In my school I
enjoy my spare time**
**Inauguration August 24, 2012-- --
PROJECT FINALIZED**
Tazumal Chalchuapa



**11. Benito Juarez School/ sports, art
and reading are best practiced
outdoors**
**Inauguration August 24, 2012-- --
PROJECT FINALIZED**
San Antonio, Chalchuapa



IND 2.8.1 Number of youth who are trained in life skills

RESULT= 1,261 TOTAL YOUTH TRAINED FOR LIFE SKILLS. (719M/542 F)

414 TOTAL YOUTH TRAINED IN LIFE SKILLS IN TARGET COMMUNITIES (217M/197F) AND 847 TRAINED IN SCHOOLS (502M/345F).

82

Activities

As can be seen on the page preceding, AJR made major advances across program strategies with regards to its life skills training methodology in all implementation communities. The program has sought to train across its components and has achieved this. It has trained 137 Mentors, 155 Mentees, 182 youth belonging to Clubs and 91 in vocational training. Importantly, the life skills methodology has penetrated to the eleven target schools, a realm where as a result of acute social crisis in schools—this method is so needed. Some 880 youth in schools were trained during this period.

Next Steps

- The Outreach Centers remain low with regards to their DSMV targets, this will be increased next quarter across OCs.
- Vocational training beneficiaries must still be trained in DSMV, which is especially important as a foundation as these youth move into income generating opportunities.
- Youth musicians in the Philharmonic must receive life skills training.
- The DSMV methodology includes follow up to the goals set out by each youth in their life plan. This requires emphasis by AJR. These sessions will be planned next quarter

IND 2.8.2 Number of youth joining youth-driven organizations or clubs that are strengthened to provide youth with a sense of belonging and identity

*The target for this indicator is seven new clubs established and strengthened and 28 existing clubs strengthened in the target communities. **RESULT= 7 NEW CLUBS ESTABLISHED AND 28 EXISTING CLUBS IN PROCESS OF STRENGTHENING.***

New Clubs

Results

AJR USAID SICA 2012 –NEW CLUBS IN AJR USAID-SICA COMMUNITIES AND THEIR PARTICIPANTS							
	SCHOOL CLUB	DATE Est.	MUNICIPALITY	COMMUNITY	No. M	No. F	TOTAL
1	EMPALIRANZ	TO BE EQUIPPED	SANTA ANA	LA EMPALIZ	22	----	22
2	NUEVO IMPER	SEPTEMBER 2012	SANTA ANA	LA UNION	31	23	54
3	AL RITMO DE	SEPTEMBER 2012	SANTA ANA	EL RANCHADO	10	8	18
4	LAMATUCADA	SEPTEMBER 2012	SANTA ANA	LAMATEPEC	15	12	27
5	CUZCACICLIA	SEPTEMBER 2012	CHALCHUAPA	CUZCACHAPA	17	3	20
6	BUENA VISTA	SEPTEMBER 2012	CHALCHUAPA	BUENA VISTA	15	2	17
7	FUTBOL XTRE	TO BE EQUIPPED	CHALCHUAPA	TAZUMAL II	21	----	21
TOTAL					131	48	179

Challenges/Next Steps

New Clubs were funded and equipped in both municipalities this quarter in all of AJR's new communities. A main challenge is to help the Clubs remain organized and utilizing regular meetings

etc. with members and also to encourage the organization of joint presentations and activities. AJR will report on the activities of these Clubs next quarter.

Strengthening Existing Clubs

AJR 2011 CLUBS AND CLUB PARTICIPANTS						
	CLUB NAME	MUNICIPALITY	COMMUNITY	No. F	No. M	TOTAL
1	ARGENTINA'S DANCE	SANTA ANA	ARGENTINA	7	5	12
2	JOVENES UNIDOS CONTRA LA VIOLENCIA	SANTA ANA	ARGENTINA	5	3	8
3	BMX SAN JOSE	SANTA ANA	SAN JOSE UNIDAS	4		4
4	BMX AJR	SANTA ANA	SANTA ANITA	3		3
5	SANTA ANA NEWS	SANTA ANA	SANTA ANITA	4	3	7
6	GENERACION SAHALOM	SANTA ANA	LA PROVIDENCIA	6	7	13
7	DE COLORES	SANTA ANA	SAN CAYETANO	3	5	8
8	ADRENALINAS BIKE'S	SANTA ANA	EL CARMEN	4	3	7
9	RUMBA CLUB	SANTA ANA	SANTA TERESA	10	5	15
10	DARK MASTER	SANTA ANA	SANTA TERESA	7	6	13
11	PRIMERA GENERACION	SANTA ANA	GARCIA I	7	9	16
12	OMEGA	SANTA ANA	GARCIA I	6	7	13
13	THE FIRE	SANTA ANA	LOMAS DEL TECANA	4	5	9
14	BLACK RAIN	SANTA ANA	LOMAS DEL TECANA	5	4	9
15	ANGELES MUSICALES	CHALCHUAPA	LOMA LINDA	7	7	14
16	STAR BOYS	CHALCHUAPA	LOMA LINDA	8	4	12
17	TAZUCADA	CHALCHUAPA	TAZUMALI	7	---	7
18	DANCE FREE	CHALCHUAPA	LAS VICTORIAS	6	5	11
19	GETZEMANI	CHALCHUAPA	LAS VICTORIAS	5	6	11
20	DOMISOL	CHALCHUAPA	LAS VICTORIAS	7	5	13
21	CERO GRADOS BMX	CHALCHUAPA	SAN ANTONIO	6	--	6
22	S.A.D.	CHALCHUAPA	SAN ANTONIO	6	5	11
23	STAR	CHALCHUAPA	BUERNA VISTA III	5	4	9
24	YO SOY EL CONGO	EL CONGO	EL CARMEN	5	4	9
25	BENDICION DE DIOS	EL CONGO	EL CARMEN	6	4	10
26	POP	EL CONGO	LAS BRISAS	3	4	7
27	EL TABUDO	EL CONGO	LAS BRISAS	4	5	9
28	LAS PORRAS	EL CONGO	LAS BRISAS	3	2	5
TOTAL				130	106	237

In August and September 2012, AJR trained 24 community clubs from 2011 in its life skills methodology. It will prepare for a more profound effort next quarter to monitor and work with these Clubs to establish new norms and Boards.

Challenges/Next Steps

- Meet with all the community clubs in Santa Ana, El Congo and Chalchuapa, all on a different day and divided by community.

- Provide DSMV training and support the formation of new club activities.
- Develop new program norms and internal regulations
- Strengthen the operation of the clubs.
- Support to increase community involvement in the clubs and that the clubs are part of the community and vice versa. Increase club promotion in the community through fliers and posters placed in main areas of the community.
- With the support of the ADESCOS, hold community events.
- Redesign the board of some of the clubs. The redesign will take place in 7 to 9 community clubs in the first week of October. AJR will support the development of coexistence norms. This is very important to the club that everyone knows the role they play within the Club.

Prevention Plan's Youth Philharmonic and Choir of Chalchuapa Starts Playing



This quarter the activity, Youth Philharmonic and Choir of El Salvador came alive in Chalchuapa as a special project to strengthen the creative identity of at-risk youth thereby making them more resilient to violence. In early October, the Committee for the Prevention of Violence, AJR and the Ministry of Culture, represented by the Secretary of Culture of the Presidency of El Salvador, signed an agreement that will create a Youth Philharmonic of Chalchuapa and bring it into the fold of the national System of Choirs and Youth Orquestras. The historic agreement was

signed at the archaeological site of Casa Blanca in Chalchuapa. At the time of this writing 144 youth are registered and attending recitals and the CMPV has provided a home to the orchestra and two music teachers. A first concert is planned by the end of the year.

IND 2.8.3 Chapters of the Youth Movement Against Violence Movements established in Two municipalities

The target for this indicator is that two new chapters of the Youth Movement are established in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa **RESULT= Two new chapters of the Youth Movement are established in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa**

Activities

In August the youth of MJCVC El Salvador, held several meetings with key stakeholders in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa, to introduce the Movement, its objectives and the interest to opening local municipal chapters in the two municipalities. The two local chapters are expected to motivate participation of young people in the prevention of violence and to influence decision making especially regarding municipal policies to prevent violence.



To provide leadership to efforts in the municipality, the MJCVC El Salvador, Emilia Tobar was selected, as the Youth Movement liaison to track the activities to be held in Santa Ana and Ernesto Lopez to track the work in Chalchuapa. Both work closely with youth in each respective municipality, providing assistance and support.

The Movement and AJR also held several meetings with contact persons from the Municipal Violence Prevention Councils in each municipality in order to present this initiative. In Chalchuapa meetings were held with Jorge Ibáñez, Coordinator of the CMPV and in Santa Ana with Ms. Elizabeth Rodriguez, Coordinator of the CMPV.

In September Workshops were held with youth from different sectors and organizations in Santa Ana and were youth were invited to join the Movement through the establishment of local chapters. At the end of the workshops Municipal MJCVC Chapters were duly established interim coordinators for the respective groups were elected.

Results



On Saturday, September 22 on the premises of the Balcones de Doña Cristy, the MJCVC / El Salvador with technical assistance from AJR, conducted a workshop called " Let's Stop Talking and Let's Act, Do Something for Chalchuapa". Ten new young volunteers from MJCVC / El Salvador, including the Country Coordinator and Area Coordinators conducted the workshop. The workshop was attended by 60 youth from different sectors, including Clubs BMX and Break Dance, OC staff and volunteers, modern dance, ADJOCHAL, Roca Fuerte and the FEDEPESAS Church.

The workshop created awareness about violence prevention, and included a presenting of a video of the activities held by the MJCVC in 2010 and 2011. It also included a presentation on what is a Movement and for what is its purpose. Later the youth formed working groups of: advocacy, communications and fund raising, inviting youth to participate in them, providing ideas to work in each of these areas locally. The workshop ended with the election of the coordinating group of ten youths of Chalchuapa.

Similarly in Santa Ana on Saturday September 29, the same workshop was held "Let's Stop Talking and Let's Act, Do Something for Santa Ana" invited youth to participate in the Movement in Santa

Ana. Fifty youth from various sectors attended the workshop, including youth from OCs, ADESQUITO, INJUVE volunteers, youth volunteers from the Municipality of Santa Ana and universities. Similarly at the end of the workshop an Interim Coordinating Group of ten young people was elected to represent the youth movement in Santa Ana.

Next Steps

The El Salvador Youth Movement Against Violence through its liaisons at the municipalities and with the technical support of AJR, will monitor the municipal chapters and provide the necessary support to youth in each municipality to ensure the effective establishment and sustainability of the Movement in the municipalities.

In the month of October, AJR expects to carry out official launches of the respective MJCV Municipal Chapters, where key stakeholders in the municipalities will be invited, including private sector, media and the CMPV. This event will be announced officially the formation of the Chalchuapa and Santa Ana Chapters, presenting the Municipal Coordinator of each chapter through a press conference. Then youth will present various youth expressions including modern dance, beat box, break dance, and bmx rock, among others. During the event the elected youth will make a call to other youth to participate in violence prevention by joining the Movement.

IND 2.8.4 Values through Sports Program systematized and accessed by at-risk youth

*The target for this indicator is 500 youth accessing positive use of free time through sports for prevention activities. **RESULT=1,429 youth accessing positive use of free time through sports. RESULT=68 sports volunteers providing positive use of free time to youth through sports.***

Activities

- In July to September regular meetings were held with officials of the municipality of Santa Ana municipal sports section in order to get their commitment and support, especially from the Department of Recreation and Sports to organize the sports program this year.
- Two trainings were conducted with the promoters and volunteers in Santa Ana: In this training, AJR shared the goals for the year, the conceptual framework of the promotion of values through sport, sporting goods and training in management of records
- Also during the period AJR defined goals for each community, choosing sports venues, point persons for each community, sports inputs and definition of the next steps.

Results

NUMBER OF YOUTH PRACTICING SPORTS						YOUTH VALUES THROUGH SPORTS			NUMBER OF SPORTS TOURNAMENTS	
SEPTEMBER 30, 2012									TOTAL	
SANTA ANA	H	498	M	87	TOTAL	585			2	

CHALCHUAPA	H	281	M	24	TOTAL	305		1
EL CONGO	H	369	M	170	TOTAL	539		6
TOTAL		1148		281		1429		9
NUMBER OF SPORTS PROMOTERS VOLUNTEERS WORKING WITH YOUTH VALUES THROUGH SPORTS								
SEPTEMBER 30, 2012								
SANTA ANA	H	30	M	6	TOTAL	36		
CHALCHUAPA	H	13	M	2	TOTAL	15		
EL CONGO	H	11	M	6	TOTAL	17		
TOTAL		54		14		68		

Below are results to date (not previously reported) with regards the AJR's Values through Sports component, which falls under *Strategy 2. PROMOTION OF VALUES AND YOUTH IDENTITY*.

Notable is the access being provided to boys in the community which is very much the program's target group.

Another result of key importance has been the hiring of a municipal officer in Chalchuapa to be dedicated to promoting values through sports municipality-wide, full-time and for the very first time, in Chalchuapa.

Next Steps

AJR will collaborate with the OMEs to monitor the sports component and the development of tournaments over the coming quarter.

Sub-activity 2.9: Revision of the National Violence Social Prevention Strategy in support of Municipalities

IND 2.9.1 ENPV is revised to identify the main aspects to be modified

The target for this indicator is to: 1) Revise existing laws and identify how these laws are related to the GOES Violence Prevention National Strategy (ENPV) at the municipal level and propose coordination mechanisms; 2) Develop a methodology for focus groups and implement this and 3) Develop, validate and publish the revised ENPV.

At the request of Pre-Paz, AJR was asked to lead the revision of GOES Violence Prevention National Strategy (ENPV). In order to do this a Reference Technical Group made of Pre-Paz,

UNDP, RTI and Creative was formed. Last quarter, AJR hired the consultants to reformulate the National Strategy for the Prevention of Violence. The contractor identified to undertake this work was AFAN, with extensive experience at the municipal level and in violence prevention.

This quarter, AFAN with the support of the Technical Group finalized the strategy draft. The draft was then presented to the Vice Minister of Justice and Security who by the end of the quarter was reviewing the draft prior to approval. The Vice Minister approved the draft in mid-October. The draft is currently being reviewed by the President's Legal Department. Once approved UNDP will publish the new strategy.

Sub-activity 2.10: Cross-cutting Media Strategy

IND 2.10.1 Number of communities reached through crime prevention media campaigns which raise awareness with regards recuperation of values, reduction of intra-familial violence and gang prevention

*The target under this indicator is that all 25 implementation communities have been reached through 15 campaigns. **RESULT= 5 CAMPAIGNS LAUNCHED; 6 CAMPAIGNS TO BE LAUNCHED THIS QUARTER; 3 CAMPAIGNS CONSOLIDATED WITH OTHER CAMPAIGNS AND 1 CAMPAIGN CANCELED.***

1. QUE NO TE ENGANCHEN ✓ (Don't Let them Hook You)



ACHIEVEMENTS After two months of executed drug prevention campaign, there are two major results: The first is the positioning of the slogan in the municipalities of Chalchuapa, Santa Ana and El Congo, but mainly in the 25 communities intervention, "Que No te Enganchen" (Don't Let them Hook You) became the main slogan of all prevention activities of institutions working in schools and municipalities within the Outreach Centers. The second achievement is the link to partner FUNDASALVA on drug prevention work conducted in schools in the communities of Santa Ana and Chalchuapa.

FUNDASALVA fully linked actions in schools so that their prevention focus invoked the campaign thus positioning and reinforcing the campaign theme with hundreds of beneficiaries of drug prevention program.

CHALLENGES: The biggest challenge was to create a bridge to the Outreach Centers, youth here were not directly under the drug prevention program in the schools, but through social networks and with support from the coordinators of the OC, Coordinators met with young beneficiaries to share the message of the campaign and the prevention message.

NEXT STEPS: The closing of the campaign with a Drug Prevention March in late October in the municipalities of Santa Ana and Chalchuapa and the development of a number of surveys to measure the impact of this campaign.

2. TU CONSEJO, TE ACONSEJA ✓ *(Your Council Advises You)*

ACHIEVEMENTS: This campaign is now the first radio program in El Salvador, dedicated to the Municipal Violence Prevention Committees and the municipalities of Santa Ana and Chalchuapa.

In addition, the institutions that make up the (CMPV)- like the Ministries of Health, Education, PNC INJUVE, etc. can give advice weekly to highlight the people in the intervention communities, but also of all the inhabitants of both towns. Each of the aforementioned institutions has a space of one hour per week, on Saturday that rotates with a Saturday. There are fourteen institutions that throughout the weeks, prepare reports, comments and responses to community members on violence prevention interventions.



Another important achievement is that people have started interacting with the Municipal Violence Prevention Committees. In Santa Ana, programs received an average of six text messages, three messages via face book and two calls per program. In Chalchuapa, an average of nine calls, two face book messages and four text messages were received per program. The messages and calls are about 60% to denounce dangerous places in some communities and the other 40% is divided into requests to the Violence Prevention Committees, including for interventions like the outreach centers model in other communities.

Finally, the commitment of the media, in this case Millennium Radio and Radio Tazumal, is increasing. Both radio stations participated full-time in these campaigns and are already part of the Municipal Violence Prevention Committees.

CHALLENGES: The biggest challenge encountered in this campaign was ensuring that the institutions of the Municipal Violence Prevention Committees, felt that the airspace and program every week was their own. Initially, they felt like they had been invited to a radio program. Both radios stations actively motivated and sensitized institutions who have now taken the programs as their own.

NEXT STEPS: Strengthening the program with a new image and new segments so the program attracts new listeners and can become more interactive

3. DE JÓVENES PARA JÓVENES ✓ *(Of Youth, By Youth)*

ACHIEVEMENTS: The biggest achievement to date is that this is the most successful campaign with regards reach, commitment and participation. Some 14 young people feature on each program, reaching 25 different intervention communities, with 11 text messages, an average of eight face book posts and 9 calls per program in the municipalities of Santa Ana and Chalchuapa. Calls are 80% to address an issue related to youth and 20% to solicit advice and music.



Another achievement is that the program's beneficiaries are producing and driving their own radio program and talking to other young people in their municipalities about violence prevention activities; topics such as safe sex, dreams and life goals, substance abuse, community violence, Clubs, and Outreach Centers, among other topics. This provides a pivotal and completely unique platform to youth. Young people leading the program, have created a network in Outreach Centers for reporting on topics and to invite recipients to be part of the program and provide comment. The Outreach Centers are connected via the Internet to speakers for youth to follow the radio program.

Finally, the foremost achievement is that the two radio station partners will maintain the program on the air into the future.

CHALLENGES: Initially youth showed fear to propose topics and lead the program, but soon with some support, they were producing and conducting their own programs.

NEXT STEPS: Strengthening of the program, with technical inputs, with new look, new spots and new ements.

4. **TODOS SOMOS PREVENCIÓN** ✓ *(We all are Prevention)*

ACHIEVEMENTS: The biggest achievement of this campaign was to fulfill the objective of which was to inform, sensitize and motivate 110 families per community, of the 25 communities covered by the program, in the municipalities of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo to form part of violence prevention activities implemented in the communities.

In this action, CMPV representatives were face to face with the beneficiaries and talked with them. This was achieved through distribution of a colorful mini newspaper called, "We all are Prevention", a publication that shared prevention gains in the intervention communities and invited people to be part of these actions.



CHALLENGES: Arranging the complex logistics of delivery door to door in 25 communities, as this had to be coordinated with exact times for ADESCO and other leaders who participated in the initiative.

NEXT STEPS: Upon request from the CMPV, there has been a request to constantly publish the newspaper "We are all Prevention".

5. **OUTREACH CENTER INFOMERCIALES** ✓

ACHIEVEMENTS: This campaign is under development, entering its second phase. Its main achievement is to present to the Outreach Centers "in my neighborhood" as a successful prevention model in the 25 intervention communities using an infomercials technique (spot run by a person), and presenting in simple language and brief description, the components of the OC in a dynamic, which allows viewers to quickly understand the functioning of this prevention tool.

CHALLENGES: A script that easily condenses the operation of outreach centers.

NEXT STEPS: The third stage, which is airing the third infomercial and then monitoring the impact of the campaign.

6. JÓVENES AL RESCATE DE VALORES (*Youth Rescuing Values*)

ACHIEVEMENTS: This campaign will be launched in November. Its first achievement is the creation of a youth movement with the young beneficiaries of outreach centers, which have a presence in each of the 25 intervention communities. The second achievement is that this campaign comes as part of a REDPREV network of communicators in violence prevention that will be supported by Tazumal and Millennium Radios and channel 24 and 29; Chalchuapa and Santa Ana media.

These young will initiate violence prevention actions in the 25 communities in the municipalities of intervention, but at the same time these actions will be covered through the media. Through the network described above, youth will serve as media correspondents, covering these activities.

CHALLENGES: At first was coordinating beneficiaries youth outreach centers, as they are participating in various prevention tools driven Regional Youth Alliance USAID-SICA, as clubs, mentoring, training, etc.

NEXT STEPS: Launch of the Youth Movement to Rescue Values jointly with the REDPREV Network of Community Communicators for Prevention on November 9, 2012.

7. VECINOS POR MI BARRIO (*Neighbors for My Neighborhood*)

ACHIEVEMENTS: This campaign which will be launched in November, will be the first campaign in El Salvador that seeks to affect the culture of violence actively in communities. Other campaigns have limited themselves to seeking to sensitize people. "Neighbors for My Neighborhood" will provide direct advice to beneficiaries to be put into action in the Outreach Centers. The campaign has a strong awareness component, but also actions and advice through a comic book for distribution in communities.

CHALLENGES: The biggest challenge will be to break down the fear in the communities to implement prevention measures seeking to change the culture of violence.

NEXT STEPS: Launch of the "Neighbors for My Neighborhood." on November 14, 2012.

8. ECHALE UN OJO (*Keep an Eye on Him/Her*)

ACHIEVEMENTS: This campaign is about to be launched and will link the mentoring tool in the 25 intervention communities. The campaign will position the need for adults to actively ensure the wellbeing of youth in their communities.

CHALLENGES: That young people engage with adult beneficiaries and adults show commitment to their youth, to ensure this will be the biggest challenge.

NEXT STEPS: Launch of the *Keep an Eye on Him/Her Campaign* on November 16, 2012.

9. CUENTA TRES (*Count to Three*)

The objective of these messages and the goal of the campaign are to seek influence and sensitize families in the intervention communities to stopping domestic violence, driving three values: patience, tolerance and respect.

10. NEXT STEPS: Launch of the campaign on November 16, 2012. **PIENSALO BIEN-** (*Think it Through Thoroughly*)

This campaign is in production, the messages are being built around the concept of a positive message for young people to have an impact on the issue and help mitigate through awareness, early pregnancies.

11. TU IDENTIDAD: (*Your Identity*)

This closing campaign is in production, intended to launch municipal policies to prevent violence with a reporting on all the actions conducted to prevent violence, calling on community members to continue working for the identity of each municipality.

12. TURISMO ES PREVENCIÓN: (*Tourism is Prevention*)

AJR has redirected and consolidated this campaign to be addressed as a part of the *Your Identity* campaign.

13. PLAN AMIGO (*Friend Plan*)

AJR has redirected and consolidated this campaign to be addressed as a part of the "We are all Prevention", campaign which informed families of the 25 intervention communities of prevention efforts.

14. RADIO YO SOY EL CONGO (*Radio Yo Soy El Congo*)

This campaign was canceled, as the municipality could not provide the minimum infrastructure to house the radio booth.

15. AGENTES DE CAMBIO (*Change Agents*)

The campaign, which aimed to directly motivate young beneficiaries of the program, to take action in their communities was redirected to the campaign "Neighbors For My Neighborhood" which will provide direct advice to beneficiaries to be put into action in the Outreach Centers. As previously mentioned, this campaign has a strong awareness component, and will use a comic book for distribution in communities.

